# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

**The Impeachment Question—Report of the House Judiciary Committee—The Subject to be Considered on Wednesday—The Fisheries Question—River and Harbor Appropriations.**

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1873.

SENATE.

**The Agricultural College Bill.**

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Vermont), the Agricultural College Bill was taken up. In the debate Messrs. Conkling, Morton, Sherman and Casserly strongly opposed the bill.

Mr. MORTON said it was evident that the bill was to pass, and predicted that its passage, like the passage of the fugitive slave law and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, would leave behind it a feeling that absolute injustice had been done an element that must in its nature fester.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment providing that Congress may at any time alter, amend or repeal the act, and that nothing contained in it shall be construed to mean that the disposition which it makes of public lands shall be permanent. Lost.

The Senate took a recess till seven o'clock.

HOUSE.

**Old War Claims.**

Mr. HOLMAN denied the charge of Mr. Sargent that he favored the bill to re-open old war claims of 1812. He strongly opposed the bill.

**Contesting Seats.**

On motion of Mr. MCCREARY, a resolution was adopted to pay $1,500 to Scott for expenses in contesting the seat from the First District of Louisiana.

**Indian Lands in Kansas.**

Mr. BATES reported back the Senate bill to confirm the sale of Shawnee Indian lands in Kansas.

**The Fisheries.**

The Speaker presented a message from the President urging legislation to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, relative to the fisheries and other matters touching the relations of the United States with the British North American possessions.

Mr. BANKS, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, asked to have the question considered now, and the fishery bill taken up.

Mr. SAWYER, who has charge of the River and Harbor appropriation bill, declined to yield, and insisted on going on with that bill.

**River and Harbor Appropriations.**

The House then proceeded with the River and Harbor appropriation bill. An item of $50,000 was inserted for the harbor at Washington and Georgetown, D. C. An item of $25,000 was inserted for the Great Kanawha River, W. Va. The item for the Illinois River was increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

**The Impeachment Question.**

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) interrupted the consideration of the bill, and as a question of privilege presented the report of the Judiciary Committee on the matter of impeachment arising out of the report of the Credit Mobilier Committee.

The Clerk proceeded to read the report in full. The only two impeachable officers involved in the matter, the report says, are the Vice President of the United States and James Brooks, in the capacity of Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The latter having long since ceased to be such officer, the case against him had been considered no further.

The report then cites facts and circumstances in the care of Colfax. Assuming the facts as alleged to be all proved, several questions of law presented themselves to the committee, among them whether an officer can be impeached except for acts done or alleged to be done while in office. The committee had not been able to find any instance where the accusation was in relation to an act done or alleged to be done while the officer was in office. It had always been considered material that the articles should allege in substance that, being such an officer, and while in the exercise of the duties of the office, the accused committed the acts of alleged inculpation. It appeared evident to the committee that proceedings of impeachment were intended by the Constitution to be wholly remedial, and not preventive, except so far as the penalty of deprivation of office, &c. Remedial proceedings of impeachment should only be applied to high crimes and misdemeanors committed while in office, and which affect the office in the discharge of his duty as such. Whatever might be the effect of these acts on the officer as a man, proceedings of impeachment touched the office only and the qualification for office, and not the man himself.

The report criticizes the view enunciated by the Poland Committee, drawing an analogy between a proceeding of impeachment and that of expulsion, and asserts that no authority can be found for such doctrine. An expelled member may be re-elected, but an impeached officer can never be restored to office. But even the power of expulsion for an act committed before the election of the member was not within the constitutional power of the House, nor could an officer be impeached for something done by him before he was in office. The English case of John Wilkes, cited by the Credit Mobilier Committee in support of authority for the proposition that a member could be expelled for acts done before he was a member, could not properly be cited for that purpose; for if anything was settled in the Wilkes case, it was that such act of expulsion was contrary to the liberties of the Commons of England, and the offensive record was afterwards expunged from the journal of the House of Commons. Besides, the several acts for which Wilkes was expelled were done after the election to that session of Parliament. The case of O. B. Matteson, of New York, cited by the Credit Mobilier Committee in the same connection, furnished no precedent whatever, because the resolution of expulsion for acts done by him in the preceding Congress had been laid on the table.

The committee is of opinion, therefore, that the right of representation is the right of constituents, not of representatives, and so long as he did nothing disorderly, or which rendered him unfit to be in the House, the House had no right or legal constitutional jurisdiction or power to expel. The committee argues, therefore, that both the impeaching power and the power of expulsion are remedial only, and not primitive, and comes to the conclusion that so far as receiving and holding an interest in Credit Mobilier stock is concerned, there is nothing in the testimony submitted which would warrant the impeachment of the Vice President. The committee, therefore, asks to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The report is signed by all the members of the committee except Messrs. Potter, Wilson (Indiana) and Goodrich, all of whom, however, concur in the recommendation that the committee be discharged.

Mr. POTTER presented a minority report, which was also read. He does not admit the correctness of the committee finding that a man cannot be impeached or expelled for acts done before he was in office. He regards the question as unsettled and doubtful, but concludes that under existing circumstances, where impeachment could not be followed by trial, a decision of the House in support of the power to impeach or expel would only be a determination of an abstract question. He did not feel so justified in holding that Congress had the power of impeachment as to make him feel willing to recommend impeachment at a time when an impeachment could not be tried. He thought the matter could now only be left to public opinion.

Mr. GOODRICH submitted his views why he dissented from the report of the majority. He denied the doctrine that an officer cannot be impeached or expelled for acts done before he was in office. He believed precedents for his position could be found, but even if they could not be, he was prepared to make one and plant it broad and deep in the history of the country for its purity and safety in the future.

The reading of the report occupied an hour and a half, and was listened to with great attention by the House.

The consideration of the subject was postponed till Wednesday next, after reading the journal. Agreed to—yeas 134, nays 70.

**The River and Harbor Bill.**

The House therefore resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. BANKS moved to insert an item of $50,000 for the White and St. Francis river, Arkansas. Agreed to—yeas 102, nays 67.

Mr. FINKELBURG moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouth of the Missouri and the mouth of the Ohio from $100,000 to $200,000. Adopted—yeas 97, nays 77.

Mr. HAYS moved to increase the appropriation for the Mobile Harbor and Bay from $50,000 to $100,000. Rejected.

Mr. SAWYER, who had charge of the bill, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill except the third section, which provides for surveys and examinations.

Mr. MCCRARY moved to increase the appropriation for Savannah harbor and river from $50,000 to $100,000. Rejected—58 to 69.

The question was taken on Mr. Sawyer's motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill with all the amendments, but omitting the third section, and was agreed to—yeas 145, nays 46.

**The Fishery Bill.**

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules and take up the President's message of to-day and the Fishery bill to carry out the provisions of the Washington Treaty. Agreed to—105 yeas, 44 nays.

Mr. Banks then yielded to Mr. Garfield, who reported the Deficiency bill, which was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. BANKS moved the suspension of the rules and take up the Fishery bill, having first accepted an amendment offered by Mr. Buffington providing that the acts shall not take effect till the 1st of January, 1873, and shall not apply to any articles therein mentioned which shall be held in bond on that day by custom officers of the United States.

The motion was agreed to and the previous question seconded.

The House then took a recess till half-past seven o'clock.

## FOREIGN.

### Intrigue for the Throne of Spain.

PRINCE ALPHONSO A CANDIDATE.

### Don Carlos Calling on the National Troops.

### RIOT IN QUEBEC.

### Three Thousand Persons Engaged.

TWO KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED.

**SPAIN.**

**The War with the Carlists.**

MADRID, February 24.—The Government is reinforcing the troops operating against the Carlists. The insurgents continue to burn railway stations and bridges.

At the action at the heights of Mirovalleo between the Royal forces and the Carlists under Otto, the Carlists, who numbered fifteen hundred, fought with great stubbornness, but were finally repulsed.

Many Republicans have volunteered to assist in repelling the Carlists, and have been supplied with arms.

**Conspiring to Re-establish a Monarchy.**

LONDON, February 24.—An agreement has been made between the Duke De Montpensier and the adherents of ex-Queen Isabella to place Prince Alphonso upon the throne of Spain, the Duke to be Regent during the minority of Prince Alphonso, and the latter to marry the youngest daughter of the Duke. Isabella accepts the programme, and two important parties, therefore, will act together in the present crisis.

**Carlist Chieftains.**

BAYONNE, February 24.—Letters from Carlists in Spain report that Dorregoray, Valdespina, Marquis of Holnazas and other Carlist chieftains have entered Spain and have been received with rejoicings.

**Soldiers Demanding their Discharge.**

The soldiers of an infantry batallion in Barcelona demanded their discharge from the service.

**Republicans Clamoring for Arms.**

The Republicans in Bilbao are clamoring for arms, and the authorities have promised to supply them as soon as received.

**Don Carlos Claiming to be King.**

PARIS, February 24.—It is reported that Don Carlos is at Vera, in Navarre, about forty miles north of Pampeluna. He issued a proclamation on the 17th inst., calling the National troops to come to their King.

## CANADA.

(Special to the N. Y. Tribune.)

**Riot at Quebec.**

QUEBEC, February 24.—The nomination for candidates for Quebec (east division) in the Provincial House of Assembly took place to-day. A furious riot began between the Conservatives and adherents of the candidates of the National party. Pistols knives and clubs were freely used. About three thousand persons took part in the riot, which lasted an hour and a half. Two men were killed and many wounded. It is expected that some of the wounded will die. The hustings were torn down, and the candidate of the National party beaten.

Armed police are now patrolling the streets in force, and have dispersed most of the rioters. Conflicts in the streets are, however, frequent. The polling takes place on Monday next, when more serious outbreaks are apprehended, as Longevin has telegraphed from Ottawa that the Government candidate must be elected, cost what it may, and the supporters of the National party, on the other hand, are determined to elect their man, Pelletier. There is great excitement.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**Opposition to Ministerial Education.**

LONDON, February 24.—At a meeting of the Conservative leaders on Saturday it was determined to oppose ministerial education.

**The South Wales Strike.**

The strike of the South Wales miners will probably be compromised to-day. It is thought that 6,000 strikers will return to the mines to-morrow.

**Obituary.**

Rev. Thomas Guthrie, a well-known author, is dead.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 24, 1873.

**Burned to Death.**

Yesterday morning Miss Elizabeth L. McGuiness, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, was burned to death in consequence of her clothing taking fire while she was preparing breakfast.

**Preparing for a General Strike.**

Various trades organizations, principally German, held separate meetings yesterday for the purpose of inaugurating a general strike to take place shortly for the enforcement of the eight hour system, and other measures to better their condition.

**Decision on a French Law.**

Judge Woodruff to-day, in the case of De Beymont vs. Penniman, to compel the payment of a deceased wife's dower, refused to confirm the judgment of the French Court compelling under French statute wealthy parents-in-law to support impecunious children-in-law.

**The Secretaryship of the Treasury.**

It was said in Wall street to-day that if Boutwell goes out of the Treasury on the 4th of March, Henry Clews will be his successor, provided he is willing to make the sacrifice which such appointment would entail upon him in connection with his larger private interests.

**A Broker Arested.**

A broker named Samuel McKee was last evening arrested and taken back to his home, Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, on a charge of having embezzled five thousand dollars belonging to Fetch, Otis & Co., of this city.

## THE RIVERS.

MEMPHIS, February 24.—River rising slowly. Arrived—Andy Baum, Cincinnati; Idlewild, Evansville; Belle Memphis, St. Louis. Departed—Commonwealth and Mary Miller, New Orleans; Grand Tower, St. Louis.

CAIRO, February 24.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, 3 P. M.; E. H. Durfee, St. Louis 4. Departed—E. H. Durfee, Red River, 5 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis, 7. The Crescent City had to return on account of the ice in the Mississippi river above. River rises five inches. Snowing and cold.

EVANSVILLE, February 24.—Clear till noon; since cloudy and cold; mercury 11 to 30; signs of snow. River fallen 4 inches. Up—Palestine, 12:30 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 2; Florence Lee, 3; Fayette, 5. Down—John Kilgour and Morning Star, 1 A. M. Nick Longworth, 7; Bowling Green, 2:30 P. M.; Alaska, 3; Belle Vernon, 4; Mary Ament, 4; Silver Thorn, 9, all with full trips. Business very active; freights in excess of tonnage.

LOUISVILLE, February 24.—River falling a foot per day; fifteen feet scant in canal; thirteen feet in chute. Clear and cold; mercury 4 to 20. Business light. Arrived—Mary Davage and barges, St. Louis. Departed—Davage, Pittsburgh; H. S. Turner, New Orleans. The Cincinnati passed up last night.

NASHVILLE, February 24.—River falling. Weather clear and cold. Plenty of water on Harpeth shoals for any class of steamboats. Arrived—Jno. Lumsden, Cairo. Departed—Jno. Lumsden, Cairo; Lawrence, Cincinnati; Exchange, Pittsburgh; Ada Mellman, Evansville.

## CHICAGO.

**Decision Under the Warehouse Act.**

CHICAGO, February 24.—The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided the case of the people *ex rel.* Gustavus Koerner, Richard P. Morgan, Jr., David Hammond, R. Read and the warehouse commissioners against the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, being an appeal from the McKean County Circuit Court. The opinion is long, the substance being embraced in the concluding summary, as follows: The opinion of the Court is that while the Legislature has an unquestioned power to discriminate in railway freights, no prosecution can be maintained under the existing act until amended, because it does not prohibit unjust indiscrimination merely, but indiscrimination of any character; and because it did not allow the companies to explain their franchise upon on arbitrary and conclusive presumption of guilt to be drawn from the proof of an act that might be shown to be perfectly innocent. In these particulars, the existing act violates the spirit of the constitution. The judgment of the Circuit Court ousting the appellant of its franchise must therefore be reversed and the judgment revised.

The decision in the case is unanimous, and is written by Chief Justice Lawrence. It has been awaited by the people with an extraordinary degree of interest, as the excitement over the law is intense, having in some portions of the State led to serious trouble.

—The *Central American News* reports that Commodore Selfridge proposes to make his line of survey of the Darien expedition to the Bojoya river, thence downward to the Atoro river, which is regarded as more favorable than the line of last year.

—A New York *Herald* dispatch says that on Saturday afternoon four thousand dollars' worth of bond coupons were stolen from the residence of Vice President Colfax.

# SECOND EDITION.

### Four O'Clock.

## THE CAPITAL.

### Message by the President to Congress.

### THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

### Legislation on the Subject Recommended.

### CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

### The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.

### THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION.

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1873.

**Nast and the Credit Mobilier Stockholders.**

Thomas Nast has been found. *Harper's Weekly* will soon contain his caricatures of the Credit Mobilier stockholders.

**The Caldwell Case.**

At the end of the item on the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and following the Senate's refusal to-day by a vote of 22 to 32 to take up Mr. Morton's report during the absence of Senator Cameron, who desires to be heard in favor of Caldwell, is a strong indication that the views of Senators Logan, Carpenter and Armstrong will be finally adopted by that body.

**"The Great American Purifier."**

Fernando Wood will celebrate to-morrow by his first appearance on any stage in the character of "The Great American Purifier."

**The Exciting Debate To-morrow.**

In the forthcoming debate on the Poland report, which will take place to-morrow, the Democratic leaders, including Fernando Wood, M. C. Kerr, General Morgan, and James Beck, will make set speeches against the adoption of any report which does not expel the entire number of implicated parties. There is, however, a serious division upon this course among the Democratic ranks, at least one-third of whom are in favor of the adoption of the report expelling Brooks and Ames. If the majority fail in their effort of total expulsion, they will vote for the expulsion of none. Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, will make an elaborate defence of the report, and will be assisted by General Banks, of Massachusetts. General Butler will pursue the same course with the majority of the Democrats, and will do his utmost to save Oakes Ames from being the scapegoat of all stockholders. The general impression is that much partisan feeling will be exhibited and the result of which will be the rejection of the report.

**Congressional Documents.**

The Congressional Printer is now using every endeavor to complete as much work as possible by the 15th of June, so that members of Congress may avail themselves of the franking privilege in sending their quotas of the documents to constituencies before that privilege expires if they desire to do so. The report of the Committee on Louisiana elections has just been bound and is ready for delivery, and the Credit Mobilier reports are completed up to date. The Tehuantepec ship canal survey (Isthmus of Darien) is also out; the surgical history of the war, in seven volumes, with illustrations, is now being bound, and the compendium to the ninth census is being folded and prepared for the binder.

Volume II. of the ninth census is finished. It gives the vital statistics of the United States deaths, births, age and sex, the statistics of the blind, deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic. The following maps and charts are embraced in the volume: On consumption, malarial diseases, typhus, typhoid and enteric fevers, diarrhea, dysentery and enteritis, hypsometric sketch of the United States, temperature chart and rain chart. There are among these two charts prepared by Professor Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which show the annual distribution of rain, and the course of the lines of equal temperatures, based on the records of the institution for a continuous period of more than twenty years, and are the result of observations made throughout the whole United States. Also a chart from Professor Guyot, of Princeton College, plates of his physical map counties, to which Professor Charles Schott, of the United States Coast Survey Office, has added his complete and accurate series of elevations.

**The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections.**

The question of expulsion of Senator Caldwell now before the Senate involves grave questions of Constitutional law. It is claimed that the adoption of Senator Morton's report, which, by the way, is non-concurred in and disapproved by every other Republican member in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, will establish a dangerous precedent under which a majority of the Senate could set aside an election without regard to the wishes of the majority of electors.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, a new one by the way, being less than three years old, consists of seven members, Morton, of Indiana, chairman, Anthony, of Rhode Island, Logan, of Illinois, Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Trumbull, of Illinois, Alcorn, of Mississippi, and Hill, of Georgia—four Republicans and three mixed "opposition" Senators. The first four, it is almost superfluous to state, are staunch Republicans. Mr. Trumbull is also pretty well known, but as a leading "Liberal." Messrs. Alcorn and Hill had "their disabilities removed" before taking seats; and since that time have acted for the most part with the opposition.

In the Caldwell case the three opposition Senators agree with one Republican, Morton, in a majority report to set aside the Kansas Senatorial election of 1871.

Messrs. Anthony, Logan and Carpenter,—all the Republican members but one—dissent from the majority report upon the ground that there is not sufficient evidence of bribery to justify it."

**Another New Department.**

House bill 4,004, which was reported by Mr. Leonard Myers, from the Committee on Patents, has been printed and will be reported to the House early next week. This bill, which is otherwise known as the copyright bill, is intended to effect the separation of the Patent Office from the control of the Interior Department, and create another department, which will hereafter be known as the United States Patent Office, wherein all records, specifications, drawings, models and things pertaining to patents, shall be safely kept and preserved. The duties of the commissioner will be substantially the same, but the sphere of his operations will not be limited, as heretofore, by the rulings of the Interior Department.

**Concerning that Aldermanic Postmaster.**

It has been officially decided by the Postoffice Department, that C. M. Wildes, postmaster at Columbus, S. C., cannot, during his incumbency of that office, hold his seat as member of the Board of Aldermen of that city, under the Executive order forbidding the joint holding of State and Federal offices, which takes effect on the 4th of March.

**Labor and its Reward.**

The Committee appointed by the National Labor Congress on Thursday last, have sent letters to the President and all his Cabinet, asking them to co-operate in their efforts to secure the reward of labor in their measure before Congress.

**Subsidies.**

During the present session of Congress a large number of subsidy bills have accumulated on the files of the Senate Commerce Committee, embracing, as they do, almost every variety of project, and involving, in the aggregate, a vast amount of money. The Committee have decided, in view of the impossibility of having anything like a thorough discussion in the Senate, and of the fact that there is little, if any surplus here in the Treasury, not to report any subsidy bill this session, although some of those in its possession are looked on with favor.

**The Legislative Bill.**

This bill, making an appropriation of several millions of dollars, in order to defray the Legislative, Judicial and Executive expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30th, 1874, will be presented in the House on Monday. The salaries of the officials of the Government will, under its provisions, remain substantially the same, some small difference being made in the pay of minor officials.

**The Deficiency Bill,**

which has occupied considerable time in its preparation and discussion, will be reported to the House Monday.

**Refund of Taxes.**

The parties before the Senate Financial Committee asking for a refund of the tax on duties alleged to have been paid by them previous to the enactment of the new law, August 1st, 1872, have given up all hope of securing the refund and have left Washington. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, February 24, 1873.

**The Pomeroy Investigation.**

At the sitting of the Pomeroy Committee this morning, Mr. Simpson said his witnesses were not ready; that two of them whom he might use were in town but not present.

Mr. Thurman asked if the witness had come with the money.

Mr. Simpson said that Guerin had arrived, but that he would send the money by express, which required two days longer to make the trip, and that it had not yet been seen.

Mr. Thurman said the session of Congress ends this week, the committee could not and ought not make up its mind in the case until all the testimony had been carefully considered, hence no time could be lost.

Mr. Simpson said he had six more witnesses which he wished to examine.

Mr. W. Simpson was examined by Mr. Frelinghuysen: Is a member of the Kansas Senate; met Pomeroy frequently during the canvass; on the night of the 28th of January Pomeroy made a proposition to help to sustain the delegate whom witness was sustaining, and said if witness would vote for him he would take Laughlin, the delegate, off his hands; Laughlin was kept here at Washington, to look out for the interests of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands; (by Vickers) witness went to see Pomeroy relative to the bill pending in Congress for the relief of the Cherokee settlers.

A cross-examination elicited nothing of interest except that Pomeroy did not send for witness, and that his only offer of money was that related.

W. M. Matheny was sworn. Is a member of the Kansas Senate; knows Reynolds, who was at Topeka working for Pomeroy; had a conversation with him about York's vote; Reynolds said the thing was all fixed, and wanted him to vote for Pomeroy.

Edward Seaby, a member of the Lower House, was sworn. He knew nothing of the use of money by Pomeroy for the purpose of buying votes, knew nothing of his knowlege about the use of money by others for Pomeroy.

W. E. Guerin was sworn. Is a member of the Kansas Senate and chairman of the Pomeroy Investigating Committee. Lieutenant Governor Stover gave to him as chairman $7,000, which was given to Stover by York in joint convention.

David L. Paine was sworn and examined by Simpson. Was at Topeka during the canvass; told O. Driscoll that he could have $1,000 for his vote; was not authorized by Pomeroy to make the offer.

Ther being no other witnesses for the prosecution present, Mr. Horton opened the case for the defence. He first called O. Driscoll for cross-examination, who testified that Horton never attempted to use any improper influence to secure his vote.

C. J. Hanks was sworn and examined by Horton. Has known W. H. Bond four or five years; on the evening before the national election witness sent a telegram to Atchison asking assistance for Bond; did so at Bond's request; never got $300 or any other sum from Pomeroy or Harry Field's expenses; knows George C. Carother, Secretary of the State Senate; he said on the morning of the convention to witness that Pomeroy would be defeated, and told him to make some bets if he wanted to make some money; said he had about $4,000, and would let him have the money to bet with; he said "We have a job put upon old Pom, and it's going to win."

As a Law testified that he had no authority from Pomeroy or his friends to use money, and had no knowledge that any was used.

J. P. Bowen testified that he was not authorized by Pomeroy or any of his friends to use money in the Senatorial election.

Col. John Martin, Daniel Horne and Geo. C. Harding and Lewis then examined, and stated that they knew nothing about money being used by Pomeroy or his friends. It was distinctly understood that no money was to be used.

R. M. Wright, reporter, testified that Senator Johnson, one of the plotters, said to witness, on the morning of the first ballot, that Pomeroy was "a damned old rascal any way, and he was bound to defeat him by any means, cost what it might."

All the witnesses for the defence testified that neither Pomeroy nor his friends used or authorized the use of money or other corrupt means to influence the votes of those who admitted that they had directly or indirectly offered bribes, and said they did so on their own authority.

During the investigation Simpson submitted the following telegrams to the committee, and they were laid aside until such time as they should become germane to the investigation.

*Shelbina, Missouri, Feb.* 21.—To A. M. York—Pomeroy's agent has offered bribes here for evidence against you.

[Signed] J. W. SHAFER.

To this dispatch York replied: "Who have been offered bribes? I want them as witnesses."

Shafer replied: "I have been offered $15,00." Shafer was summoned immediately.

**The President's Message.**

The President sent the following message to-day to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress, at the opening of this second session of the present Congress in December, 1871, I recommended legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington of May 8th, 1871, relative to fisheries and other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American possessions, to become operative as soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions. Legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had. Having prior to the meeting of Congress in December last received official information of the consideration by Great Britain of the subject, I deemed it unnecessary on their part to bring these articles into operation. I communicated the facts to Congress in my annual message at the opening of the present session, and renewed my recommendation for their early adoption of legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of this Government. The near approach of the end of the session induces me again to urgently call your attention to the importance of this legislation on the part of Congress. It must be remembered that the Treaty of Washington resulted from an overture on the part of Great Britain to treat for the settlement of the fisheries on the coast of Her Majesty's possessions in North America, and other questions between them affecting the relations of the United States towards these possessions. To this overture a reply was made on the part of this Government, that while appreciative of the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two Governments with reference to the subjects especially suggested by the British Government, it was thought that a removal of the differences growing out of what were generally known as the "Alabama claims" was essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two Governments, and the assent of Great Britain to treat on the subject of fisheries was made dependent on the assent of Great Britain to allow the joint commission, which it had proposed on questions suggested by that Government, to treat also and to include in the general scope of its duties the Alabama claims. Great Britain assented to this, and the treaty of Washington proposed a settlement of both classes of questions. Those relating to the Alabama claims and to the north western water boundary, commonly known as the "San Juan question," have been disposed of in pursuance of the terms of the treaty, to depend upon legislation which the institutions of the respective Governments made necessary for carrying those provisions into effect. Great Britain and her possessions have on their part enacted the necessary legislation. This Government is now enjoined from the advantages of these provisions of the treaty, which were the result of the consideration of its assent to treat upon questions which Great Britain had submitted. The tribunal of Geneva has made an award in favor of the United States on the Alabama claims, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, has decided in favor of the construction of the United States on the north-western boundary line. I cannot urge too strongly the importance of your early consideration of the legislation that may be necessary on the part of this Government. In addition to the claim that Great Britain may have upon the good faith of this Government to consider legislation necessary in connection with the question which that Government has presented as the subject of a negotiation which has resulted so favorably to this Government upon other questions in which the United States felt so much interest, it is of importance that the rights of American fishermen, as provided for under the treaty, should be determined before the now approaching fishing season opens, and that serious difficulties to the fishing interest and grave questions between the two Governments that may arise therefrom be avoided.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Feb. 24, 1873.

**The Impeachment Question.**

In an interview yesterday with Representative Bingham, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that gentleman stated that the House had no jurisdiction whereby the case of Vice President Colfax could be reached by impeachment. It had been decided by the Senate that it had no jurisdiction over alleged offenses of its members not committed during their connection with the Senate. It is his opinion that a like reasoning is applicable to the case of members of the House.

**Destructive Fire.**

The fancy goods store of Gotleib & Behrends, on Seventh street, near J street, took fire about 9:30 o'clock last night. The water froze as soon as it fell, and the firemen and police were covered with ice. The loss is estimated at forty thousand dollars.

## THE INDIANS.

### The Recent Outrages by Cochize and His Band in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 23.—Advices from Arizona state that Governor Pesquiera, of the District of Urz, Mexico, on the receipt of the news of the recent outrages by the Cochize band, hurried home from Guaqva's, and soon organized three hundred National Guards for immediate service. Great excitement prevails, as the Mexican authorities do not feel warranted in pursuing the Apaches on the soil of the United States, and according to the treaty with Cochize, he is not to be interfered with by our troops. General Crook has no authority under the stipulations to stop the murder, theft and robbery by the Apaches across the border.

## THE WEATHER.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—This has been the coldest day of the season.

**Probabilities for To-day.**

WASHINGTON, February 24.—On Tuesday, for the Middle States, diminishing north-west winds and rising temperature.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, February 24.—The thermometer before daylight this morning was at zero. To-night the weather is clear; mercury 30.

## HARRISBURG.

### Legislative Proceedings.

### NEW BILLS INTRODUCED.

### Pittsburgh Iron, Coal and Steel Company.

### LOCAL OPTION IN ALLEGHENY

**Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.**

HARRISBURG, February 24, 1873.

SENATE.

**Bills Introduced.**

By Mr. GRAHAM: Extending the law authorizing the construction of sewers in Allegheny City to the borough of Sharpsburg.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS: To incorporate the Pennsylvania Colony Improvement Company; also to incorporate the St. Clair Bank of Pittsburgh, with Thomas Hill, E. A. Goodwin, John V. E. Gill and others as incorporators.

By Mr. MACCLAY: To repeal the charter of the Clarion River Improvement Company.

By Mr. DELAMATER: To charter the Avondale Railroad Company of Crawford county to connect with city railroads.

**An Amendment Not Adopted.**

Mr. MCCLURE endeavored to have the resolution of instruction to Congress amended by having the United States Senators elected by the people, giving as a reason the conspicuous position of the State.

HOUSE.

**Bills Read.**

By Mr. YOUNG: To incorporate the Pittsburgh Iron, Coal and Steel Company, with Alexander Chambers, Robert Woods, Thomas H. Marshall and others as corporators.

By Mr. SAMPLE: Repeal the supplement of the National Deposit Company, passed February, 1870.

By Mr. RAMSEY: To authorize the School Directors of the Eleventh ward of Pittsburgh to sell real estate, containing a special warrant; also to authorize the M. E. Church of Birmingham to sell real estate.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT: To extend to the East End Life Insurance and Trust Company; a supplement to the Arsenal Bank.

By Mr. MCCORMICK: To incorporate the Farmers and Mechanics Land Association of Pittsburgh. Also a supplement to the Penn Avenue Building and Loan Association of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. MORRIS: An act authorizing the corporations organized under the general laws to borrow money.

By Mr. SMITH: To incorporate the Consolidated Company of Fayette county, with E. O. Peckin and others as corporators; also to authorize the school directors of Fayette City to levy per capita tax to build a school; also presented a petition from the citizens of Fayette county to prevent the removal of supporting columns from coal mines in said county.

**Vacating Canal Street.**

By Mr. BALLANTINE: To vacate Canal street in the city of Pittsburgh. The act providing for the election of State Treasurer was reported with a negative recommendation.

**Local Option in Allegheny.**

The act supplementary of the local option law as far as it concerns the same relates to Allegheny, being on the Speaker's table, he was about to refer the same to the Committee on Vice and Immorality, whereupon Mr. BALLANTINE moved to suspend the rules and refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOSEPHS objected.

On division there were thirty-seven for the motion and twenty-nine against, standing vote. Lost for the want of a two-thirds vote. There was no call of the House and they adjourned. So there is no person on the record. This is a virtual defeat of the bill as to its reference to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. It was supported by the liquor men.

## MEMPHIS.

**The Mardi Gras Festivities.**

MEMPHIS, February 24.—The city is full of strangers, and every train arriving is crowded. Among the latest arrivals are William Henry Smith and lady, of Chicago; Ex Senator McDonald and lady, of Arkansas. The Legislatures of Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi will arrive in the morning, and be escorted to their quarters at the Peabody and Overton hotels.

## BREVITIES.

....The ex-army surgeons have been notified that the "Surgical History of the Late War" is now ready for distribution.

....The workmen in the Superior rolling mill, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, are out on a strike, and the mill has stopped running.

....Capt. Reed's hotel was sadly neglected yesterday by its usual *habitues*. It only had three occupants at eight o'clock last evening.

....Health Officer Hoeh, of Allegheny, charges Messrs. Charles, Peebles & Co. with violating a city ordinance in burying a body without a license.

....Two boys named William Grady and Dannis Hay were arrested in Allegheny yesterday for an attempt to rob a cigar store on Palo Alto street.

....A man named Stoffel fell on the corner of Federal street and Montgomery avenue, Allegheny, last night, and broke his arm. Dr. Cole attended him.

....On of the finest and most profitable confectionery and cake bakery establishments in the city is offered for sale on our first page. The present owner wants to retire to private life.

....James Robinson was arrested last night in Allegheny, and brought to this side, on a charge of stealing a coat from John Lane. The information was made before Mayor Blackmore.

....Officer Daniel Sylvus has been presented with a gold headed cane by the V. S. C. Lieut. Hazen made the presentation speech, and Lieut. Reed feelingly responded on behalf of the recipient.

....J. W. Pittock & Co. send us Harper's Monthly and Scribner's Magazine for the people for March. Either of the monthlies is in itself a library of useful and entertaining reading. For sale at Pittock's.

....The Committee of Pittsburgh Councilmen to whom was referred the new city charter will meet on Friday morning at ten o'clock. The meeting will be held in Common Council Chamber, Pittsburgh, or in Allegheny, at the pleasure and convenience of the Committee from Allegheny Council.

....Mr. J. F. Diffenbacher's residence at Emsworth station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, was burglariously entered on Saturday evening, and several dozen silver spoons carried off. The thieves before their departure helped themselves to a hearty repast. There is no clue to them.

....On Saturday night the puddlers at Mc. Knight, Duncan & Co.'s, Twenty-eighth ward, presented Mr. D. H. Corbett, "boss puddler" of the mill, with a gold watch and chain worth $350. Mr. J. Bishop made the presentation speech and Mr. J. A. Brasher received the watch on behalf of Mr. Corbett.

....A deck hand on the steamer Julia, named W. Williams, was drowned at New Martinsville on Saturday evening. He had been asleep and had just been awakened by the mate to come ashore. It is supposed that being half awake he walked off the gang plank and was drowned before he could be reached. He was single and aged about twenty-six years.

....Good folks are commencing to say that old winter is a little too deceptive this year. Certainly, we have had very little uniformity in the quality of the weather afforded us of late, and the bright little mercury ball in the thermometer has been kept in fidgets for days and nights in running up and down the tube to tell just where we are now and then, so far as heat or cold is concerned. Only a few days ago linen coats and jean trowsers were being presented from clothes presses for immediate use, yesterday showed how foolish was such work, for old Boreas reasserted his authority to command the season, and Alaska furs and plenty of them were positive luxuries—when encircling shivering flesh, blood and bones. Last night, however, moderation set in, and the thermometer told considerably above the point of zero. We are hopeful, but in view of the variability of the weather recently experienced, that the present snap of coldness will be the last for awhile, at least, and that the balmy, smiling sunshine of spring will soon come to abide with us to loosen the earth from its fetters of ice and frost.

## PERSONAL.

***Mr. L. L. Lloyd, who is lecturing in some of our churches, called on us yesterday. We enjoyed our enterview with him very much. He is an educated negro, was born on the Island of Darr, in the Nile, 800 miles above Cairo, was brought to this country by Bayard Taylor, became a *protege* of Horace Greely, who aided him in getting an education. His home is in Liberia, where he is a teacher, and occasionally preaches. He has great confidence in the spread of education and the building up of a populous and strong republic in Western Africa, and regards Africa as the true home of the negro—the only place perhaps, where he can rise to a perfect equality with the white race. His views on this subject are not shared in by our colored people, generally. They are the same, however, as those of Professor Freeman, formerly of this city, and now a much honored citizen of Liberia. Mr. Lloyd has seen a good deal of the world, and we doubt not, is a very interesting lecturer.

**A Destructive Collision.**

Yesterday morning about eight o'clock, a serious collision occurred on the Pittsburg & Erie Railroad, near Homewood, about thirty-seven miles from this city. A freight train had stopped on a curve for some reason, and a flagman was sent ahead to warn trains. He had gone but a short distance when he met another freight train, and the distance was so short that the train was unable to check up, and a collision was the result. One of the trains was telescoped and both the engines were very badly damaged, though no one was hurt. The engineers and firemen saved themselves by jumping from the train. The passenger trains were delayed about four hours by the wreck.

## UNIONTOWN.

**Disagreeable Weather—Death of a Soldier in the War for the Union—Bank President Dead—Rough Feed for Stock, &c.**

*Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

UNIONTOWN

# DAILY GAZETTE.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1873.


Bonds at Frankfort 95¾.

Petroleum at Antwerp 46f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 114¼@114¾.

The Senate is called to meet at noon on the 4th day of March. The President has a considerable number of appointments to submit. It is thought that two or three days, at most, is all that will be needed for what will be required.

One week from to-day and the inauguration ceremonies will take place. Unusual preparations have been made, and the event promises to be attended with imposing display. The attendance of spectators, from all parts of the country, will be very large.

If the Government is really in earnest in its dealings with the Modoc Indians, it should do one of two thing,—either send Commissioners to them who can agree among themselves, and who will offer terms likely to be accepted, or else bring enough force to bear to thoroughly clean them out. It is the merest trifling imaginable to have so-called Peace Commissioners quarreling with each other some forty miles away from the camp of the Modocs.

Much happiness is being experienced among the Mormons at the prospect of Congress adjourning without taking definite action on the recommendations submitted by the President. They look upon this as a victory, involving the gain of a year's time, during which the ugly difficulties now existing may be smoothed away. It is really desirable that Congress should act, as what the President seeks is so clear and just that there should be no discussion over it. A law that will prevent a conflict of authority between the United States and the local courts is all he seeks. Why not enact it?

Chambersburg is again at the front with a relief bill, requiring the State to pay the interest on the adjudicated claims until they are assumed by the National Government. There can be no doubt that it is high time that this Chambersburg business was finally settled, but has not the State done enough in that direction already? It is tolerably clear that the several claims have passed into the hands of speculators, who, of course, want to realize as much as possible out of their venture. But our judgment is that the people have been amply supplied with appeals in behalf of this institution. The State has already done liberally, and now let well enough alone.

It ought to be a matter for sincere congratulation that Rosenszweig, who so cruelly murdered Alice Bowlesby, has been indicted for murder in the first degree. His attempts to worm himself out of prison have thus recoiled upon him, and he will now stand a chance, at all events, of being properly punished for his atrocious crime. Few will be found to regret it, should he be hung,—as his entire course in the affair alluded to shows him to have been a brutal beast, deserving the severest penalty of the law for his outrageous crimes. An incidental advantage that would arise from his punishment is the terror it would inspire among those who follow his profession.

New York City is more troubled over the proposed amendment of her City Charter than is Pittsburgh over her's. The long and scandalous reign of the Tammany ring necessitated the absolute revision of the New York charter,—and it is not strange that so lengthy and complex a document should occasion much controversy and criticism. That for this city, while quite certain to be amended in several particulars, has thus far excited only friendly criticism. The several recommendations made by the GAZETTE, a few days since, are likely to be embodied in the list of amendments. Our charter is the result of the city's growth; that of New York of Tammany's corruptions, which makes an important difference.

The various reports that come from England point to a permanent difficulty in that country on account of the growing scarcity and consequent high price of coal. This must also have its effect on the cost of producing iron in that country. Last year about one-third the iron used in this country was imported from England; but the rapid development of our iron industries will go far toward meeting the demand within a year or two. Yet this demand increases so rapidly that prices, apparently, will be maintained at a good figure for several years to come. The rapid development of this industry, and the extensive use to which iron is applied, fairly entitle ours to the appellation—the Iron Age. And this country bids fair to become the great iron-producing country of the world.

The course adopted by our Government toward Cuba, at this particular juncture in the affairs of Spain, cannot but meet the approval of every thoughtful citizen. It does not conceal or withdraw its desire for the freedom of the island, the abolition of slavery, and the closing of the war, but in view of the struggle in Spain toward establishing a Republic, we hold the subject in abeyance for the time. There is involved in this information, thus communicated by General Sickles, a palpable hint that we expect Cuba to be liberally and wisely treated by the new Government, and accorded such rights as will pacify the people. Unfortunately the new Government, thus far, does not seem inclined to realize this idea. Deputy representation is offered the Cubans in the National Cortes, but the island is held as a province of Spain. What the Cubans want is, separation and liberty. They do not desire to be identified with Spain at all, and seek to have their own Government, entirely separate and independent of any other. Thus, there is enough difference of interest and opinion to occasion a prolongation of the war—a circumstance that should, if possible, be avoided by the Home Government. The effect of this must ultimately be, the revival of our demands, as regards Cuba, and their possible enforcement. It would have been generous and wise for Castellar to have pronounced the "gem of the Antilles" free, on his accession to power.

Dispatches from Europe afford two glimpses of the inside phases of the Republican movement in Spain, both of which are very interesting. It is well known that the immediate occasion of King Amadeus' abdication was rupture with his cabinet relative to an army officer. Rumor now has it that he expected, in view of his having thrown his influence with the army, that it would recall him to the throne, in which event he would be master of the situation. If this is really the case, it places the ex-King in a pitiable light, as he evidently made a singularly foolish movement, in abdicating, without having made sure of this recall in advance. This theory destroys, also, all the better views taken of his course. The Republicans in the Cortes were evidently too shrewd for him, and his abdication has been made permanent. The other item is that which credits the Emperor William, of Germany, with being agitated by the fear that the establishment of two Latin Republics may necessitate a third,—which of course will be Germany. We do not imagine that Germany is in as much danger now as she was ten years ago, as the Emperor William has a very solid and enduring popularity. The only circumstance that particularly points in that direction is the uneasiness of the people over their material condition. This is what has led to the extensive emigration from Germany to this country, and may become so oppressive as to lead the people to seek relief in a change of government. Still, even with these influences at work, we imagine the consolidation of the government and its control over the army are such as to make secure the Empire, at least during the life-time of its bluff old Emperor. Yet it is interesting to notice the success, and far-reaching influence of the Republics, established by the people, even while such governments are yet in their infancy.

### WORK ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention last week were of more than the usual interest and importance. The vote by which the section of the article on elections and suffrage was rejected, requiring the numbering and signing of each ballot as it is deposited, was reconsidered, and on Friday the section was adopted, slightly changed as it came originally from the Committee. The vote in Committee of the whole Convention was 53 for the section to 47, showing 33 absentees. The section as it now stands is as follows:

"All elections of the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it is received, and the number recorded by the election officers opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Each elector shall endorse his name upon his ballot or cause it to be endorsed thereon, and attested by another elector of the district, who shall not be an election officer; and the oath prescribed for the election officers shall require secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast at the election."

The provision requiring the election officers to be sworn to secrecy as to the contents of every ballot cast, is the new feature added to the section since it was first voted on and rejected. This modification is intended to meet the argument that the endorsement by the voter of his ballot will vitiate its secrecy. We do not think it is at all certain that the Convention, on a full vote, will pass the section as it stands, when it comes up for final action. We entirely sympathize with the advocates of the section in their argument, that it will more effectually guard the purity of our elections, and add to the responsibility and dignity of the elective right in the mind of the elector. Our only fear is that it may array a strong element, who doubt the wisdom of the proposed rule, in opposition to the new Constitution, when it comes up for ratification by the people. Possibly in this view it would be well to merely insist on the numbering of the ballot with the same number opposite the name of the elector who casts the vote on the clerk's list. This is provided for in the first part of the section. Our objection, however, to the name on the ballot is not one of principle, but merely of expediency, and we will urge the adoption of the section whether the safeguard of the signature is retained, or merely the numbering of the ballots. Either or both are improvements on the present system.

The report of the Committee on Cities and City Charters, made by the Chairman, Judge Walker, of Erie, is of especial interest at this time, when important changes in our system of municipal government are urged, in the proposed new charter for Pittsburgh. The article pending in the Constitutional Convention, and which is likely to be adopted without important modification, will nullify many of the features of the proposed charter for this city. It establishes a form of government for cities very similar to the Federal and State plans, with two branches of the City Councils, giving the Mayor a qualified veto, and the muncipalty power to pass all laws not repugnant to the Constitution of the State and Nation. The Legislature is forbidden to interfere with municipal governments by special laws, unless the changes are approved by a majority of Councils and voters. The power to create municipal indebtedness is limited to an amount not exceeding two and a half per cent. on the assessed valuation of real estate, and an inviolable sinking fund to meet all indebtedness is required. These are important provisions, and in accord with public sentiment, for it is not Federal or State taxes that are weighing down the people, but municipal levies. The article also contains proper guards for the prevention and punishment of official misconduct.

On Friday, ex-Governor Curtin, who is Chairman of the Committee on the Executive Department, made a report on the organization of that branch of the State Government. It provides for two officers, a Lieutenant Governor and a Secretary of Internal Affairs, the latter to take the place of the Surveyor General. The office of Superintendent of Common Schools is changed to that of Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Governor's term is made four years, and he is to be ineligible for the term next succeeding that for which he was elected. The Lieutenant Governor is to preside over the Senate, but to have no vote except when there is a tie, and in considering Executive nominations, the Senate is to sit with closed doors. All these are improvements. The pardoning power is confided to the Governor, but its exercise is made subject to the approval in writing of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Secretary of Internal affairs, or any three of them. The Governor is also allowed to disapprove of any item in an appropriation bill without the veto applying to more than the one item. All of the terms of the Cabinet, except those of the Auditor General and State Treasurer, are fixed at four years. Those of the last named are fixed respectively at three and two years, and both are ineligible to election for two consecutive terms. This is a good provision. All the State officers are made elective by the people, except the Attorney General.

The article contains no very sweeping changes, and none that have not been suggested by the common sense of the people, or at least those of them who have studied the defects of our present system. It is not out of place to state that the provision giving the Governor power to veto particular items in appropriation bills, without affecting the remainder of the bill, was urged on the Committee by Governor Hartranft, as a point of great importance. Rightly used, this will give the Governor power to cut off many schemes of plunder, injected into appropriation bills at the closing hours of the session.

The important Committees of the Convention yet remaining to be heard from are the Committees on the Powers of the Legislature, the Judiciary, Railroads and other Corporation, and Taxation. Aside from what is expected from these Committees, there is not likely to be many radical changes in the present instrument proposed by the other Committees remaining to be heard from. The Convention has now plenty of work before it, to engage its most earnest deliberations. We hope needless debate or buncomb speeches will be avoided as far as possible, and the amended Constitution given to the people for their consideration by the Fourth of July. Then it can be voted on at the usual election in October, and the next Legislature will meet under its provisions as the supreme law of the State.

### Pneumonia in Pigs.

For this disease a writer in the *Prairie Farmer* recommends to give fifteen drops of extract of gelsemium, morning, noon and evening, until febrile symptoms disappear. Inflammation of the lungs of pigs runs its course rapidly, and may be considered as a disease generally fatal, if not taken in hand as soon as the first symptoms appear, such as hard, laborious breathing, shivering, loss of appetite, cough, etc. Half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda, or two drahms of saltpeter, should be given in a little gruel every morning, and the animal kept warm, dry and comfortable; with access to green food, apples, cabbage, carrots, etc., and fresh cold water.

### Killing Snakes.

A sensible correspondent of the Maine *Farmer* says he made up his mind years ago that every snake that is killed by the farmer is money out of the pocket of the snake killer; for he firmly believes that when the snake is looked upon in its true light in relation to the farmer, the conclusion will be that that individual has but few better friends than the despised snake.

## PERSONAL.

The Countess of Derwentwater is ill in jail in England.

Mr. Chauncey Rose has given $50,000 to Wabash College, Indiana.

The Queen of Sweden is sole heiress of the late dowager Empress of Brazil.

M. Goschier, who lately died in Paris, was for thirty years the private secretary of M. Thiers.

The oldest printer in Boston who stands daily at the case, is Mr. G. W. Bazin, aged upward of eighty.

The Grand Duke Alexis was the first foreigner to see the wife of the Mikado of Japan. Lucky Alexis!

Lady Burdett Coutts supports a sewing school of 200 pupils, in Spitalfields, and a night school in Shoreditch.

Among the guests at the recent state dinner in Washington, on Wednesday, was the widow of Ex-President Tyler.

The oldest man in the House of Representatives is said to be Alvah Crocker, of Massachusetts, aged seventy-one.

Miss Medill, of Chicago, and Miss Murphy, of New York, have been honored guests of the White House of late.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has lately visited Washington, the guest of Senator and Mrs. Harlan, whose daughter married Robert Lincoln.

It is suggested that the Republic ought to buy the compass and chain which Abraham Lincoln used when he was a surveyor, in 1833, and keep them as relics.

The Rev. H. J. Bruce, of Ware, Mass., formerly a missionary to India, has presented a collection of 200 native India birds to the city museum at Springfield, in that State.

Baron Haussmann is in Constantinople, negotiating, it is said, with the Turkish Government the terms of a loan which the Porte is anxious to procure through the French Credit Mobilier.

Mr. Stephen Preston, for some time Haytien Minister Resident at Washington, has been raised to the dignity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary by his Government.

A Wasgington lady owns, and on special occasions uses, a black crape fan which belonged to her grandmother, and was used when all the ladies of high degree were mourning for George Washington.

A report from Fort Benton to Omaha says the famous Sioux Chief Sitting Bull was killed recently at Fort Peck Mountain, by a half-breed interpreter, named Branarar, while helping himself to goods at that post.

W. W. Flye, of Camden, Knox county, Me., made out of his flock of poultry last year $135.85, at a cost of $51.10, leaving a profit of $84.75; and this he did notwithstanding the State pays nothing for the destruction of foxes.

The sword of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, of Revolutionary fame, is preserved at Wilmington, Del., being the property of Mr. W. H. Neff. It is a straight, light blade, in a leather scabbard, which is worn and looks the worse for wear.

The curate of St. Giles' Church, Nottingham, is in a dying condition. The unfortunate gentleman became insane and attempted to pluck out one of his eyes, and nearly severed his right hand from the wrist, in fancied obedience to the dictates of Scripture.

Mr. John Kincaid, of Tennessee, who died a few days ago, was a contemporary and friend of Clay, Crittendon, Hardin, and Rowan. He was distinguished as a lawyer of great ability; filled several important civil and political offices, and was universally esteemed as an honest, upright and worthy citizen.

The claim of the heirs of Richard W. Meade and the children of the late Gen. George G. and Commodore R. W. Meade, asking payment of a debt due Richard W. Meade by Spain prior to the treaty of 1819, (which debt was assumed by the United States,) amounting to the sum of $373,-879.88, is now before the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives.

A bracelet of diamonds, with a locket containing the portrait of the late Count of Mayo, was lately presented to the Countess of Mayo. The inscription explains the gift: "Presented to Blanche Julia, Countess of Mayo, by two hundred and thirteen Irish ladies, as a token of their admiration of the late Earl of Mayo's character and of their deep sympathy with his widow in her bereavement. 1872."

The remains of Lord Lytton were interred in that part of Westminster Abby known as St. Edmund's Chapel, a few yards beyond Poet's Corner. The *Times* says that room for such a guest might perhaps have been found in the Corner itself, and so have enabled us to read on stones near together the names of "Macaulay," "Dickens" and "Lytton," but it was thought best to lessen the pressure upon that particular spot.

The current death list names Edwin Weeden, the English marine artist: F. G. Smith, of Philadelphia, aged seventy years, a soldier in the war of 1812; G. A. Clark, of Newark, N. J., well-known cotton-thread maker, leaving an estate valued at $3,000,000; James Robinson, the once famous English horse jockey; Capt. Bashaw, of Dakota; for fifty years a mariner of the great lakes; Edgar Irving, of New York, and Col. W. I. Dodge, of Syracuse, nephews of Washington Irving.

The Rev. Dr. Hessel, wrongfully accused of the murder of the unfortunate woman in Great Coram street, London, and subjected to the indignity and annoyance of imprisonment and a trial in a police court, does not appear to have been so great a sufferer, after all. As we have said before, a public subscription was opened for his benefit, and the public have responded most liberally. The subscriptions collected by the London *Times* alone amount to nearly £1,090.

## OHIO NEWS.

Wooster University has one hundred and eighty-five students.

Adam Kipp, of Greenville, has recovered $10,000 of the C. C. & I. C. Railroad for the loss of a leg.

George Davis, a Newark lad of fourteen, was arrested last week for attempting to kill his sister with a hatchet.

Six children of a family, named Joyce, residing in Brush Creek township, Scioto county, died of small-pox, week before last.

Philip Beard, residing near Somerset, Ohio, while on a spree, committed suicide Saturday by drinking a bottle of horse medicine.

Twice 26,353 loving hearts were made to beat as one, in the State of Ohio last year, and 1,026 matrimonial knots were severed.

Thirteen Norwegians imported by an Akron agency, arrived in Akron recently to perform domestic services in private families.

George Latimer, a farmer, living at Mansfield, was instantly killed on the 19th, while driving a load of hay into his barn, by falling from the load and breaking his neck.

The net earnings of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, last year, were $200,000 in excess of those of the preceding years. It carried 10,000 more passengers in 1872 than 1871.

The number of miners out of employment in the Tuscarawas and Mahoning Valleys is about ten thousand, of whom seven thousand are in the Mahoning and three thousand in the Tuscarawas Valley.

John G. Snyder, of Congress township, Morrow county, has a German bible, which was printed in the year 1615. It was brought to this country from Germany by a man named Peterman, who settled in Pennsylvania.

In Upper Sandusky, a few days ago, a young man tried to cure a balky horse by tying his whip-lash to the horse's tongue. The horse reared and backed, and the tongue was torn from its roots. The horse was then killed to end his misery.

Saturday, February 15th, the body of the younger son of Mr. Samuel Bishop, of Mount Vernon, (drowned on the 4th inst.) was found, about one hundred and fifty yards below the spot where the elder boy had previously been found. The bodies were both deposited in one burial case and buried on Wednesday. The oldest was eleven years old and the youngest nine.

The Marion *Mirror* tells of a case in Fulton county, where a girl sued a man for seduction and obtained a judgment for $500; then another judgment for $500 for breach of marriage promise; then her father got $185 as damages sustained by him in the matter; and then she sued for slander and obtained $300 more, while to those judgments are to be added the costs, which will amount to as much more.

At Bucyrus, on Thursday last, in the absence of the parents, the clothing of a little daughter, aged about six years, of Mike Harriger, living in the log cabin about a mile east of town, caught fire and burned entirely off her body. On the return of the parents, they found the poor little girl lying on a bed, just able to speak. She is burned literally all over in a most shocking manner, and can not possibly survive.

## PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

Tioga county has voted against license for the next three years. The majority was about 1,000.

Andrew Wescoe, a colored man who was a soldier in the war for the Union, died in Uniontown, on Monday, 16th inst., aged twenty-five years. He was buried in honors of war on Wednesday.

Benjamin Bovingdon, an old citizen of Towanda, committed suicide a few days ago by hanging himself on a tree in front of his house. It is supposed he was laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

The statements concerning an alleged epidemic at Mauch Chunk turn out to be false. We are assured that there is no epidemic of any kind in Mauch Chunk, and no known cases of sickness likely to have a fatal result.

The steam saw mill, belonging to Rose & Co., a few miles south of Somerset, was nearly destroyed by fire on last Thursday morning. Had it not been for the heavy snow on the roof the mill would have been totally destroyed.

A female child was born at Lockport, last week, which has five fingers and two thumbs on one hand, and five fingers and one thumb on the other. It has also six toes on each foot, and its tongue is fast to the lower part of the mouth.

On Saturday morning last, the store of Gen. B. F. Bell, Huntingdon county, was entered by burglars and the safe broken open and $700 stolen. The money belonged to a lady school teacher who had deposited it there for safe keeping.

The two-story grist and merchant mill of Samuel Bura, near Paradise, Lancaster county, was burned on Saturday, the 14th inst. The fire is supposed to have been caused by the friction of the machinery. The total loss will reach about $7,000.

The law of Pennsylvania requires in the case of "every poor person not able to work," and who has children or grandchildren, parents or grandparents, of "sufficient ability," that such parents or grandparents, children or grand children, "shall relieve and maintain such poor persons," at such rate as the Court of Quarter Sessions shall order.

A little girl named Lillie Godfried, aged about 7, residing with her mother, in Lancaster, was badly scalded on Wednesday evening, by pulling over a kettle of boiling water upon herself. She was playing with a boy—teaching him to jump over a rope which she held in one hand, the one end fastened to the wall. By some means the rope caught the kettle and pulled it over, scalding her so badly that her recovery is doubtful.

The money value of a drunken husband to a wife has been determined in Mercer county at $150. Under a special law in that county liquor dealers are liable for the consequences resulting to their customers from its sale. Jane Van Dusen claimed to have been deprived of her husband by the use of liquor purchased from certain parties, and sued them for damages. The suit was referred to arbitrators, and they awarded her the sum named.

On Wednesday last, while the steam sawmill of Chamberlin, Frick & Co., in Northumberland county, was in full operation, a large iron hook on the end of the rope used for hauling logs from the pond suddenly gave way, and the elasticity of the rope threw the shank of the hook back with such fearful force that it struck the chief sawyer, Mr. Joshua L. Fisher, in the right temple, dashing through his skull as if it had been pasteboard, and causing instant death. Mr. Fisher was standing at his post at the time, fully fifty feet from where the hook broke.

A terrible accident occurred at a coal yard in Lancaster, on Monday, the 16th inst., by which Benjamin McGlaughlin, aged about fifty years, met with his death. He was engaged in unloading the cars, which are run up on a high trestle, and their contents emptied into a shute below. While in the act of applying a wrench to the key which holds the bottom of the car, he lost his balance, and fell backward to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. A young man who saw him fall ran to him at once, and found blood flowing from his mouth, nose and ears. Medical aid was summoned, but life was found extinct, and it is supposed that his death was instantaneous, his neck having been broken and his skull fractured.

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Hatching Eggs and Rearing Young.

A Mr. Hunt has patented an improved incubator or apparatus of simple and inexpensive construction for hatching eggs, and also for rearing the young when hatched. The incubator is composed of two boxes placed one within another, a clear space being left at every part between them (say about 1 inch), which is filled with a non-conductor of heat. The inner box, says the *English Mechanic*, contains a metal vessel, which is filled with heated liquid every twelve hours, and above this is placed a tray to contain the eggs for incubation. The heat is graduated and air admitted by a perforated lid at the top of the outer box. The part of the invention relating to the young when hatched, which the inventor calls "the mother," is constructed as above described, save that the vessel for the heated liquid is placed at the upper part of the box, so as to leave sufficient space to admit the young to warmth. The liquid is admitted to and drawn from the apparatus by pipes and cocks suitably arranged for such purpose.

### Horticultue in Pennsylvania.

The *Gardener's Monthly*, in a short report of the Pennsylvania Horticulturist Society, says: An interesting discussion, started by Mr. Lavi Bear, of Lancaster, resulted in demonstrating that there was no serious trouble in peach culture which could not be overcome, so that on all occasions the peach should be healthy and tolerably productive. Overbearing was one great evil, shortening the life of the peach tree; and this, thinning out the fruit while quite young, would, if done so as not to injure the stem near the ground could be kept out by the use of paper gas tarred on the outer surface. Fungus at the root, one cause of yellows, could be destroyed by pouring hot water, if the tree be small, about the roots, or by adding caustic potash or gas tar to the soil. The fourth evil —poverty, manure cured.

### Cure for the Opium Habit.

In a recent report on the condition of the English hospital, Pekin, China, the attending physician gives a formula for "anti-opium pills." This remedy is composed of extract of henbane, extract of gentian, camphor, cayenne pepper, ginger and cinnamon, with castile soap and syrup to form the coating. The efficacy of these pills for overcoming the opium habit, and in preventing the suffering on giving up the use of that poison, is stated to have been proved in numerous cases. The native remedies, it is said, contain opium in some form, and most frequently the ashes of opium already smoked, and consequently ineffacious—it being as difficult to discontinue the use of the medicine as of the drug itself.—*Rural New Yorker.*

### Arresting the Potato Disease.

Experiments made in England have shown that, where fertilizers rich in phosphatic substances have been used, the potato crop has been sound. It was early found in the United States that the use of rich barn yard manure aggravated the disease. It is also known that good sandy soils are better adapted to this crop than the richer loams and clays of the prairie, even when the latter are thoroughly subdued by tillage. On sod, and sod of the second year of breaking, the crop is usually sound. The application of super-phosphate of lime and other phosphatic manures has also been found useful in the cultivation of the potato crop.

### To Fasten a Horse.

When there is no hitching post handy, a horse may be safely tied in the following manner, namely: Take the reins and pass them round underneath the hub outside of the wheel, and give them a hitch on to one of the spokes. If the horse starts the reins are drawn up, instantly checking him, and as soon as he commences to back they are instantly loosened. If in addition to this when there are a pair of horses, one of the traces are loosened, and the team will seldom move far enough forward to start the wagon without being checked by the bits. No team, however, should be left without tying, if it can possibly be avoided.—*Western Rural.*


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

### RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lavielle's, | Lavielle's, | Lavielle's, |
| Lavielle's. | | Lavielle's. |

Rheumatism and Gout Remedy.
The finest and best preparation in town. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth street.

Lubin's celebrated Perfumes, Rimmel's celebrated Perfumes, Lowe's celebrated Perfumes, Lowe's, Lubin's and Condray's Genuine Soaps, Colgate's Barin's and Heir's Old Palm, White Castile, Mottled Castile, AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.


## PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C., January 22, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for, and during a period, of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The Cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, ETC.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel plates made from a die, the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and watermark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, of the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five (25) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards, to be transported by water-routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C., or at the postoffice in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to repor weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract, if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or, in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes." (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contract shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States to any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide, that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on appliecation to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

John A. J. Cresswell,
Postmaster General.

## RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.


DRY GOODS.

## 1873. Feb. 24, 1873.

New Goods Specialties

At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 18¾c, Striped Japs.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 30c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated

BAZAR PATTERNS,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Market Street,

ARE

OPENING DAILY

New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,

At low prices. Some extra good bargains in

Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Vel

FINANCIAL.

**Jas. T. Brady & Co.,**

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all Kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Agencies executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

**TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,**

Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.

Capital, - - $400,000

Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
REUBEN CLAREE, Jr., Cashier.
oct8-65

**Ira B. McVay & Co.,**

BANKERS.

We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

**Shoe and Leather**

SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. R. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, O. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. J. STEVENSON,
J. H. ROELAND, H. P. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL.

**Geo. B. Hill & Co.,**

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities.

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points, interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

**Luther S. Kauffman,**

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sells PUTS and CALLS on all active Stocks in the New York market. Quotations cheerfully furnished on application at his office. Privilege a specialty. Constant communication by telegraph with New York. Full information given at all times. Orders solicited.


# DAILY GAZETTE.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 24, 1873.

Our local money market presents the same general features as before reported. There is the same disposition on the part of lenders to keep their money well under control. Money is equally close in the large cities east and west. Business everywhere is in consequence suffering, and nothing but the absolute interference of the Treasury or Congress can alleviate the wrongs which our business men are suffering. In London the Bank of England is the ruling standard of the market, and it controls the market almost entirely; speculators may choose to tamper with it. But in this country, were the volume of currency is fixed, there is no bank or institution to correct the evils complained of. The Treasury holds the power, but the Secretary needs authority to use it. Free banking is what the country needs, but, lacking that, we are in favor of the Secretary's right to reissue the legal tenders retired by Mr. McCulloch. A month longer delay in doing the one or the other will surely result in a widely spread and disastrous collapse of all legitimate enterprises.

The New York *Times* of to-day has the following:

> A proposition is now pending before the Senate, having passed the House, to authorize the issue of coupon bonds in exchange for registered bonds. The exchange the other way is already permissible. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and we see no good reason, if holders of coupon bonds are to have the privilege of exchanging them for registered bonds, why the holders of the latter may not have an equal privilege of converting them into coupon bonds when their convenience or pecuniary advantage is to be affected by the exchange. The coupon bonds are now quoted higher in the market than the registered, and the holder is entitled to the advantage of the market which this privilege of exchange will give him. The only objection that we have heard to granting the privilege of exchange asked for is that the present market difference in value has a tendency to retain the larger portion of the bonded securities among us, and that it is impolitic to increase our foreign debt. This reasoning may have had some force at some time, but it certainly not now consistent with the present attitude of the country, with a syndicate abroad soliciting subscriptions at the best rates for 300 millions of our bonds. Whatever force in the evidence of our debt may tend to most improve the public credit, or to give our bonds greater favor without national humiliation or cost to the Treasury, it seems to us proper to give it. It is evident that our Government has no fears in regard to its indebtedness being held abroad. And in view of the fact that capital here is worth generally from 8 to 12 per cent., as against 3 to 6 per cent. abroad, it may well be contended that our people can sometimes do better with their money than to hold Government bonds at the going rates. At any rate they should be left free to exercise their judgment in the matter.

For the last eight years, on the first of February in each year, the U. S. Treasury made the following exhibit of coin in hand, less the coin certificates outstanding:

| Year. | Tot. coin. | Out. cert's. | Net. coin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1866.... | $51,443,161 | $ 8,391,080 | $42,052,081 |
| 1867.... | 97,354,663 | 19,992,980 | 77,361,623 |
| 1868.... | 96,491,162 | 29,619,280 | 68,871,882 |
| 1869.... | 88,732,715 | 32,659,520 | 56,073,196 |
| 1870.... | 101,600,780 | 50,392,180 | 51,208,550 |
| 1871.... | 99,966,560 | 32,088,360 | 66,978,140 |
| 1872.... | 103,371,739 | 36,507,560 | 66,864,179 |
| 1873.... | 62,342,604 | 24,246,500 | 38,096,104 |

This will be a useful table for reference, and is quite suggestive.

The New York stock market to-day had a bullish tendency, though there was a marked decline in part of the list. The contest now going on between the bulls and the bears is a severe one, and it is difficult to predict the future course of the market.

Lother S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold. | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| U. S. 5-20s—1881. | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| —coupons. | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 5-20—1862 | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 5-20—1865 | 115¼ | 115¼ |
| " 1865 | 115⅝ | 116 |
| " 1865 new. | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| " 1867. | | 116¾ |
| " 1868—coupons. | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 10-40s. | 111 | 111 |
| 10-40s—coupons. | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| Currency 6's. | 114 | 114½ |
| New 5 per cents | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| New York Central. | 103½ | 104 |
| Erie. | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| B. H. & E. | | 93 |
| C. C. & I. C. | | 41¾ |
| St. Paul. | 53 | 53 |
| Michigan Southern. | 95¾ | 96 |
| Do. Centtral | 108 | 108 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh. | | 97 |
| Rock Island. | 115¾ | 114 |
| North Western Common | 81 | 82 |
| Do. preferred | 90 | 90¾ |
| Pacific Mail. | 65¾ | 67¾ |
| Western Union Telegraph. | 90¾ | 91¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi. | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| Union Pacific. | 34 | 34½ |
| Toledo & Wabash. | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Fort Wayne | | 95¾ |
| Adams Express. | | 94 |
| American Express. | | 67 |
| Harlem. | 127 | 126 |

NEW YORK, February 24, 1873.

Money was light, and loaned as high as 1-16 per day and interest, closing at 7@1-32. The March interest disbursements by the Treasury, which begin to-day, will amount to $5,000,000. Sterling dull; 108¾@108¾. There was some demand for remittances of 10 40 coupons to European holders. Gold declined from 114¾ to 114¼, closing at 114¼@114¾. Loans 3@7 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $42,000,000. The Treasury disbursed $861,500. Governments were quiet, but closed strong at the best prices of the day. State bonds were dull and steady, with Tennessee strong at 82@83. There has been considerable activity in railroad first mortgages. Central Pacifics continue strong at 104@104¼, Western Pacifics at 94¾@95, and Chesapeake and Ohio sixes, under a heavy demand, have again advanced to 87½ and interest. Stocks, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Lake Shore, have been strong throughout the day. Pacific fell, with large sales, from 70¾ to 67¼, rallied to 69¾, and closed at 67¾. Lake Shore fell from 95½ to 94¾. The remainder of the list advanced, including New York Central, from 103¾ to 104¼, Western Union from 90¾ to 91¼, Rock Island from 113¼ to 114¾, and Erie from 64¾ to 65¾. It transpired that the Atlantic and Great Western Company are quietly buying Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central stock, and that stock is becoming very scarce. The market closed steady at prices slightly under the highest price of the day.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 118¾; 5-20s '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 116; new '65s, 114¾; '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 114¾. Ten-forties, 114¾. Currency sixes, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94¾; Tennessee old, 82; do do new, 82¾; Virginia new, 59; do old, 50; North Carolina old, 32; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton 102; Western Union Telegraph Company, 91¼; Quicksilver, 42; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Co., 55; American Merchants Union Express, 41; United States Express, 74; Pacific Mail, 67¾; N. Y. Central, 104; Erie 65¾; do preferred 78; Harlem, 127; do preferred, 130; Northwestern, 81½; do preferred 91; Fort Wayne & Chicago, 95¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Rock Island, 114; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 53; do preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 74¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 110; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 94½; Burlington & Quincy, ex. div., 110; Panama, 413½; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 97; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¾; Hartford & Erie, 9¾; Bankers' Bills, 9¾.

### PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 24, 1873.

ALE—The trouble which existed among some of the brewers, and which caused the price to be knocked down for a few days to six dollars, has been amicably settled and a uniform card of prices adopted as follows: X, $9 per bbl; XX, $10; Porter, $10; India Ale, $11.

ASHES—Trade is quiet and prices are without quotable change; Common Soda Ash, 4@ per cent.; 4½c; refined, 6c; Nitrate Soda, 4½@5; Pots, 9@9½; Pearls, 11@11½; Arsenic, 4½@4¾; Black Lead, 6.

APPLE BUTTER—Continues to come in freely but with a steady demand, and prices are well maintained, ranging from 50 to 60 cents per gallon, as to quality.

APPLES—The arrivals have been unusually large within the past week, and with no improvement in the demand, and stocks accumulating, prices are weak and tending downward, at $1 to $1.50 per barrel for common to fair, and $2@2.50 for fine to choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BAGGING—Penn Mill: two bushel, 36c; two and a half bushel, 38c; three bushel, 40c.

BUTTER—The demand for prime butter is increasing, and with a limited supply prices are ranging higher, and a little higher now quote at 28@30. Common and medium, however, is in good supply and dull; may be quoted at 15 to 20, and inferior at 8@12.

BEANS—There is a continued fair consumptive demand for small marketable parcels, and prices remain unchanged; ranging from $2.25@2.75 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN—Trade continues quiet and stocks are increasing somewhat, but there is no change in prices, which range all the way from 4½@7 cents, as to quality.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 35@38 cents per lb.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, $3 to $3.50; per doz. 2 lbs., $2.50; Tomatoes, $2 to $2.50. Winslows Corn, $2.50; other brands, $2.00 to $2.25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for packet lots, and $7 for case lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@11.

CEMENTS—Louisville Cement, $2.50@2.75 per bbl; Plaster Paris, $4.25@4.50; Land Plaster, $2.50 @3; Cleveland White Lime, $1.75@2; Eastern, $1.50@1.75.

COTTON, SHEETING and YARNS.—Pen Mill A. No. 4-4 Sheeting, 12c; No. 4-4 Standard Sheeting, prices are weak, although without quotable change; Bran, 8@9c per cut; Seconds, 11@11.50; Middlings, 13@14.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OILS—No. 1 Lard Oil, 70@75; No. 2 do, 65@66; Whale W. B. 80@84; Bank, 72; Straits, 73@75; Cod, $1.50@2; Spirits of Turpentine 60@65.

ONIONS—Are coming in more freely, and as might be expected, the market is weaker, although prices are unchanged, ranging from $5 to $7 per barrel, for common to choice.

POTATOES—There is an increased demand, and with continued light receipts, the market is firmer, although prices are no higher; we continue to quote in a jobbing way from store at 90 to 95 cents per bushel, according to quality.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens sell at 14@15 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 17@18.

PROVISIONS—Hams, 14c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8c; Plain Shoulders, 7c; Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 8¾c; Breakfast Bacon, 12@12½; Dried Beef, 12c; Mess Pork, $15.00; Ham Sausage, 10c, Leaf Lard; in tres, 9¾c; half bbls, 9¾c; 10 lb pails, 10c; Pigs Feet; in half bbls, $4.00; in ¼ bbls $2.25. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3¾@3¾c.

SEEDS—The arrivals have been unusually large during the past week, and the market is weaker, although prices are without important change. Timothy is quoted at $5.50@6; Timothy, $3.75@4.25. Flax Seed, $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHITE LEAD—Trade is improving, and the indications are that orders will be coming in pretty freely within the next few weeks. Prices remain unchanged at 11½c for 100 kg lots, and 12c for smaller lots.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92@93 cts.

WINDOW GLASS—Trade is increasing; orders have commenced to come in pretty freely, and our manufacturers are expecting, and there is no reason apparent at present, why their expectations should not be realized, a heavy Spring and Summer business. Stocks are said to be light all over the country, and speculation in these sections that draw on Pittsburgh for supplies, and there is reason, therefore, is to expect an increased trade over former years. We refer to the card agreed upon by the manufacturers on the 23d of January last, and the discount remains unchanged at 50 and 10, for round lots.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

| | Single Strength. 1st Qu'ty | 2d Qu'ty | Double Strength. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 x 8 to 7 x 9 | $ | $ 5 75 | $ 8 00 |
| 7 x 10 to 8 x 10 | 6 00 | 6 75 | 9 00 |
| 8 x 11 to 10 x 13 | 6 50 | 7 25 | 10 00 |
| 11 x 14 to 12 x 18 | 7 25 | 8 25 | 12 00 |
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| 30 x 46 to 30 x 48 | | | 29 00 |
| 32 x 50 to 32 x 52 | | | 30 00 |
| 34 x 54 to 34 x 56 | | | 36 00 |
| 34 x 58 to 34 x 60 | | | 42 00 |
| 36 x 60 to 50 x 60 | | | 45 00 |

WOOL—The wool market is quiet and dull, and no transactions worth noting. There is a steady accumulation of wool still remaining in the hands of growers who would sell very willingly at 40c—but no purchasers can be found at this price, and they have not yet made up their minds to submit to a decline which seems inevitable with the present state of the eastern markets. We do not know of any dealers who are willing to buy fine wools in the country at over 38c. We see by the market reports that sales were made in New York and Boston the past week of good Ohio wools at 60, and Michigan at 57½. The London sales, which have recently commenced, show a decline, and this has somewhat demoralized our markets—hence, we do not look for any improvement over the present state of the clip, but, on the contrary, the general tendency will be to still lower prices. We quote prices nominally for the wools, 50; Choice Clips, 52@53; Unwashed, 30.

### ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

ALLEGHENY STOCK YARDS, MONDAY, Feb. 24, 1873.

Following shows the number of cars of cattle received at these yards and points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

| | Cars |
|---|---|
| Warner & S., Mansfield | 2 |
| J. Hershey, Fairview | 1 |
| A. Gatchette, Canton | 1 |
| Holmes, L. & Co. | 1 |
| P. M. Snyder Orrville | 1 |
| J. Sharpe, | 1 |
| W. Postelwaite, Lima | 1 |
| C. M. Heimes, Canal Dover | 1 |
| B. Casselman, Bayard | 1 |
| Jacob Neely, Bellaire | 1 |
| Benz & S., Clair, Bellaire | 1 |
| T. J. Williams, Bellaire | 1 |
| J. Stocklaide, Smith's Ferry | 1 |
| Sadler, H. & Co., East Liberty | 1 |
| Lowenstelne & A., East Liberty | 2 |
| D. Mikes, East Liberty | 1 |
| T. Kestner, " | 1 |
| Hazelwood & B. " | 1 |
| Joshua Holmes, " | 1 |
| Total | 23 |

CATTLE.

The supply was remarkably light to-day, scarcely reaching 500 head; some 18 or 20 cars, intended for this market from Chicago, had not arrived up to noon, and it was not known definitely when they would arrive, hence, some of the regular dealers did not have a single bullock, while others bought a few here, or sold on commission for country shippers. It would naturally be inferred that with very meagre supply that sellers had it all their own way, but such was not the case by any means; and while in some instances better prices were realized, we do not think that there was a general advance. An attempt was made early in the day by some dealers to put up prices, but it was a failure, and those who made the attempt were only too glad, subsequently, to accept the prices that were bid over in the day, and some of them could not even do this; those who sold earliest in the day obtained the best prices, we allude to common stock, which constituted the great bulk of the supply, and those who held for an advance came out at the little end of the horn. The attendance of butchers was comparatively light, the extreme cold weather have caused those who bought a two weeks' supply last week to remain at home and then others on ascertaining that there were some 18 or 20 cars of cattle en route, concluded to hold off until they would arrive; it will be perceived, therefore, that after deducting those who remained at home and the others who held back, the attendance of butchers was small, and that notwithstanding the supply was small, it was fully equal to the demand. We have no doubt but what if the cattle en route had arrived in time to be placed on sale, that the market would have been as good as it was, as in that event there would have been more buyers. There is no question but what the market was more active for common stock in consequence of the limited supply of all kinds, but this was about the only difference from last week, there was no general advance. If the cattle sold all day in and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 89¾; Rock Island, 114; New Jersey Central, 104; St. Paul, 53; do preferred, 73¾; Wabash, 74¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 110; do preferred, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 94½; Burlington & Quincy, ex. div., 110; Panama, 413½; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 104; Union, 97; Delaware & Lackawanna, 102¾; Hartford & Erie, 9¾; Bankers' Bills, 9¾.

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| Jacob Neely, Bellaire | 1 |
| Benz & S., Clair, Bellaire | 1 |
| T. J. Williams, Bellaire | 1 |
| J. Stocklaide, Smith's Ferry | 1 |
| Sadler, H. & Co., East Liberty | 1 |
| Lowenstelne & A., East Liberty | 2 |
| D. Mikes, East Liberty | 1 |
| T. Kestner, " | 1 |
| Hazelwood & B. " | 1 |
| Joshua Holmes, " | 1 |
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### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**New York.**

NEW YORK, February 24.—Cotton very dull; middling upland 20½c; sales futures 11,500 bales, as follows: February 20 5-16@20½c; March 20⅝@20 9-16c; April 20¾@20⅞c; May 21@21¼c; June 21⅜@21⅝c. Flour firmer and more active; receipts 11,000 barrels; superfine western and State $6@6.75; common to good $7@7.80; good to choice $7.65@8.25; white wheat extra $8.50@10.50. Rye flour quiet at $5.90@6.20. Cornmeal quiet; Brandywine $3.80. Whisky steady at 92c. Wheat quiet and heavy; receipts 17,000 bushels; prime No 2 Milwaukee afloat $1.68; No 3 spring $1.55; winter red western $1.95@2.00. Rye dull. Barley quiet. Malt inactive. Corn closed dull at 1@1½c. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 15,000 bushels; new mixed western 65¼@66c; old in store 63@64½c; yellow western 65@66c. Oats heavy and shade easier; receipts 50,000; western mixed 52@53½c; old store 53c. Eggs unchanged. Hay quiet. Hops firm at 40@55c for '72. Leather moderate request at 28@31c; Orinoco 27@28½c. Wool more active and unchanged. Rice steady at 8@8¼c. Coffee unchanged; Rio 17¼@20c. Sugar firm and fairly active. Molasses unchanged. Turpentine nominal at 67½@68c. Petroleum: crude 8½c; refined 20c. Stock of grain in warehouse 2-days: wheat 192,000 bush.; corn, 2,782,000; oats, 848,000; rye 40,000; barley 393,000; peas 4,000 bushels; malt, 173,000 bushels. Provisions: mess pork firmer at $15.00; prime mess $14.25. Lard dull but unchanged; more 11,75; extra $12,00@13.50. Cut meats firm; shoulders 7c; hams, 11@11½c; middles firm; short clear 8c; long clear 7½. Lard unsettled; western steam 7 7-16; kettle 8¼@8 9-16. Butter steady; western 16@20c. Cheese steady at 12@17c.

*Metals.*—Manufactured copper firm; Ingot Lake dull, 34¼@34¾ cash. Pig iron firm; Scotch $56.00@63.50; American $48@56. Spelter firm at $110. Russia Sheet firm at $16.00@17.00 gold.

**Live Stock.**

NEW YORK, February 24.—Weather clear and about the coldest of the season. Total beeves for the week, 7,730, against 7,400 previous week; for to-day, 133 cars at One Hundred and Forty-first, 124 cars at Communipaw and 12 cars at Weehawken, making 4,400 against 5,600 last Monday; butchers bought sparingly at approach of Lent, but took most of the cattle; the slight improvement set in mostly on account of a better quality; they ranged from 9¼c for 7 cars thin 950 lbs. Texans, 55 lbs. per cwt., to 10½c, 56 lbs. per cwt; for 10 cars nice Cherokees, 6¼ cwt., 10½c; for 6 cars fat Cherokees, 1,160 lbs., 10¼c; for a lot of 104 lbs. Illinois, 11¾c; 57 lbs. per cwt.; for 4 cars, 6¼ cwt., 12c; for 8 cars, 7¼ cwt., Ohio, 13@14c; for 4 cars extra, 8 cwt, Illinois, a few tops, 9 cwt, reached 14½c; there were 29 cars Texans to day; market closed rather dull, with a few cattle left. Sheep: total receipts 20,300, against 14,200 the previous week; for today, 6,000, against 4,200 the previous week; for the week, 26,300; market trade fair at full rates of 6@7c for common to prime; nothing very mean offering; one car extra, 136 lbs, Indiana, 8¼c; 3 cars, 100 lbs, State, 8c; a car, 82 lbs, Ohio, 7c; a car, 73 lbs, 6½c; a car, 92 lbs, Indiana, 6¾c; a car, 98 lbs, 6¾c; Michigan, 7¼c. Hogs: total receipts 31,000 live, against 36,700 the previous week; western dressed for the week 18,650; market firm: 5c advance on most weights from Saturday; live worth 5¾@5½c; city dressed 6¾@7¼c; western dressed 5½@6¾c.

**Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.—Beeves dull this week; rather lower; extra Pennsylvania and western steers $7,50 to $8; fair to good $6@7; cows, 2½@5; 1 bull $3. Sheep fair demand at $7@7.50. Hogs in demand at $7.75. Sales 2,400 beeves, 9,000 sheep, and 5,000 hogs.

**Foreign.**

LONDON, February 24—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾@92½; account 92¾. American securities—5-20's of '62, old, 90½@90¾; do 10-40's, 89¾; new 5's, 90¾; Erie, 52¾. The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market is ⅛ less than the bank rate. The rate of money at the Stock Exchange on securities is 1¾ per cent. lower than the bank rate. The petine 47s 6d@48s. Spirits petroleum 17s@18s.

PARIS, February 24.—Rentes 56 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, February 24.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000; speculation and export 1,000; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during February and March 9 9-16@9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Cheese 71s. Carbolic acid 1s 6d. Cumberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 35s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 24.—Refined petroleum 46 francs.

**Chicago.**

CHICAGO, February 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and prices declined; No 1 spring $1,29; No 2 $1,20¼ cash; $1,20¾@1,20¼ seller March. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 31¼@31¾c cash, or seller March, rejected 27¼c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2 29c; rejected 28@23¼c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 65c. Barley: demand fair and market firm; fall No 2 70@74c. Provisions active. Mess pork strong at $13,75 cash. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $7,65 cash. Bulk meats: demand good at full prices; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾c. Green meats scarce and firm; shoulders 4½c. Hams 10 pounds average 9½c. Dressed hogs steady; $5,25 cash; heavy and light. Whisky steady at 87c.

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK, February 24.—The trade movement was rather slow to-day, business having been checked by the intensely cold weather. The market for cotton goods was fairly active, especially for fine brown and bleached shirtings, corset jeans, ticks and denims, all of which were firm. Tycoon a bleached shirting is now 19c, and Fruit of the Loom 17½c. Prints, ginghams and American dress goods are in good request from first hands. Woolens are rather less active for light weights. Foreign goods are dull, except for dress fabrics. The importations for last week were over $5,250,000.

**Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, February 24.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,70@1,73. Corn quiet at 39@40c. Rye quiet at 83c. Oats quiet at 41@42c. Barley dull and unchanged. Groceries firm. Eggs firmer at 24c. Butter firm, with a general demand. Provisions steady. Mess p

# HOME NEWS.

### Considering the Screen Bill.

Yesterday morning the Pittsburgh Coal Exchange and the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange met in joint session yesterday morning to consider the Miner's screen Bill. Mr. Horner was chosen chairman, and Mr. McIntosh secretary. Mr. Oliver chairman of the committee which visited Harrisburg, reported that screen bill had been withdrawn from the public calender in order to give time for a compromise. After discussing the matter at some length, Messrs. Scott, Dickson, McIntosh, Oliver and Horner were appointed a committee to meet a committee of miners this morning, and adopt a compromise bill if possible. Another meeting of the Exchange will be held this afternoon to hear the report of the committee.

### Mortuary Report.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending February 23, 1873:

Accident by burn, 1; apoplexy cerebral, 1; bronchitis capillary, 2; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; consumption, 4; convulsions, 1; debility, 1 dentition morbid, 1; enteritis acute, 1; typhoid fever, 2 scarlet fever 2; puerperal fever, 3, catarrh fever, 2; gastro enteritis, 1; jaundice, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; laryngitis, 1; malformation heart 1; sub acute meningitis, 1 metro-peritonitis, 1; old age, 1; ovarian tumor, 1; general paralysis 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 9; pleurisy, 1; scrofula, 1; small-pox, 6; unknown 1; uræmia, 1; total 59.

Under 1 year 15; from 1 to 2; 6, from 2 to 5, 6; from 5 to 10, 3; from 10 to 15, 1; from 20 to 30, 10; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 1; from 70 to 80, 2 from 80 to 90, 2.

Males, 26; females, 31; white, 57. Total 57.

### Allegheny Consolidation.

ALLEGHENY, February 24, 1873.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

Will you tell me who this man H. W. Oliver is, and of what Committee he is Chairman of at present? He is not in Council, I believe, and his Chairmanship of some unknown Executive Committee must be a self appointed one. I thought the matter of consolidation had been referred to a Joint Committee of the Councils of both cities, and, therefore, what has Mr. Oliver to do with the matter. We hope his impudent domination will be laid under the heel by our Councils when they meet. By the way, is it not a little impertinent this asking our Councils to again take up the subject of consolidation, though skilfully disguised under the name of "a new charter," A "new charter," indeed! Since they gave an unanimous expression against consolidation. If anybody is to be consulted, why not refer the question to the people.

AN ALLEGHENY CONSOLIDATIONIST.

### For the Spring Trade.

Mr. Rossiter, the popular agent in charge of the *Boston One Price Square Dealing Clothing Stores* at 95 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and 178 Federal street, Allegheny, has tested in these cities the policy of keeping a large well assorted stock of good, well made, fashionable clothing at all times fixing the lowest possible prices, and adhering steadily to these prices, so low as to defy competition. Under this plan, his sales have exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Thus encouraged, he has ordered and will receive, beginning this week large invoices of spring clothing made of good materials, in the latest fashion, and of colors and qualities to suit all conditions and all tastes. He will sell these goods at wholesale or retail as cheap as they can be bought in any city, east or west. He invites dealers and consumers from the neighboring country, towns and villages to examine his goods, and not lay themselves judge of the quality, make and price. Handsome spring suits, coat, vest and pants, are offered at less than the common price of a coat of like quality. He invites all to see his goods and learn the prices. This done, the sales will take care of themselves.

### A Query Answered.

"Mr. Frank P. Case has accepted a position on the city staff of the *Commercial*. Frank is one of the most reliable and industrious of reporters, and is an old graduate of the *Post*. The *Dispatch* corps we wish him continued success, and at the same time congratulate our cotemporary on the fact that it knows where to look for first-class material. By the way, though, aint the *Commercial* getting pretty well fixed officially, with Mr. Mackey, one of its chief proprietors, for State Treasurer, Mr. Errett, its editor, for Clerk of the Senate and Chief United States Assessor, Mr. Case, Assistant Assessor, and Mr. Anderson, also of its city department, prospective Coroner. It is certainly very comfortably situated. And what is the GAZETTE going to do about it now?"—*Dispatch*.

If it is any comfort for the *Dispatch* to know "what the GAZETTE is going to do about it," we can tell it in a few words. The GAZETTE needs no Government offices to keep it running. The people appreciate a first class newspaper, with a large and daily increasing circulation, crowd our colums with advertising, that we do not have to go outside of our business to gain a living. Is our cotemporary answered?

### Ash Wednesday and Lent Church Services.

To-morrow will begin the Church Season of Lent, a period of forty days, not counting Sundays. The institution of these days, the religious rites, customs, etc., are quite generally known among all classes of people the world over. The season is a time of increased activity in the churches, showing that the rules of abstinence, as regards personal pleasures, social gatherings and public entertainments, are for the practical purpose of securing this time for the care of the soul and religious duties.

Among the special efforts this Lent to stir up a revival of religion, we notice a work to be inaugurated at "All Saints" Church (Episcopal) on 31st street, in addition to the regular Lenten services there will be some special services every Tuesday and Thursday at 7½ P. M. These are not for the parishioners, nor members of the church, but for strangers, non-church goers, and others who seldom hear the Gospel. The subjects on these evenings, will be given up to plain, vigorous preaching, upon the subjects of our binding, besetting sins, the remedy and the help. The first sermon will be on Ash Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock by Bishop Kerfoot, and thereafter on Tuesday, March 4th, and on every following Thursday and Tuesday at 7½ P. M. by different clergymen of this city and vicinity.

### The Washington County Murder.

The Briceland murder trial was resumed yesterday morning. 'Squire Donahue stated that Briceland came before him after harvest, in 1871, to institute suit against the deceased for slander; that he told him he had no jurisdiction, and that Briceland intimated he would bring it in Washington; he told Donahue that Allingham had slipped a piece of paper under the door of some women to get him in law; that Early last fall Briceland told Alex. Lawthers that Allingham had ruined his character, which was all he had, and he was determined to have revenge on him; Lawthers also admitted being an active partner in the prosecution. Rebecca Jane Scott testified that about June or July of 1871, Briceland told her he was determined to push Allingham to the full extent; that he hated him so bad he would take his life; that he had received letters that he believed Allingham had written. On cross-examination the witness denied that she had said to Mrs. Moore, Graham and Ross Wright about a week before last Christmas, that she had overheard a plot to swear away Briceland's life, and that she intended to swear it away.

Mrs. Nancy Noan, living near Allingham's, heard, just after the explosion of the pipe, some one running rapidly down the road toward Paris Crossing; that the person stopped a very short time in front of her house; that she did not know who it was.

Martin Moyley saw Briceland in his shop the day of the murder, Wednesday, about noon; he made a slight offer to get in, but found the door locked.

David Snyder, residing near Paris Crossing, testified that Briceland was at his house the day after the murder, from about eight in the morning to one in the afternoon, and ate dinner with the family; his manner was as usual; shortly after one o'clock they went into a blacksmith's shop, in the vicinity, where the homicide was talked about, but he did not hear Briceland's comments; he saw Briceland there talking with Andrew Hindman about his exhibited arm.

This was about all the evidence of interest taken during the day. The trial will be resumed this morning at nine o'clock.

### LAST NIGHT'S FIRE.

**Seeds and Plants Destroyed.—A Number of Canary Birds Killed.**

About half-past ten o'clock last night Lieutenant Joseph Irwin discovered a fire in the flower and seed store of James Bennett, at No. 102 Smithfield street. An alarm was sounded from box 24, at the corner of Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and the department was remarkably prompt in responding. The door was broken open and the flames, which had not had time to gain much headway, were soon extinguished. It was found that the fire had originated behind the counter, in the rear part of the store, a considerable distance from the store, from some unknown cause. Although little was actually consumed by the flames, the stock was considerably damaged. A large number of canary birds were either suffocated by the smoke or roasted alive by the fire. A large quantity of plants and seeds were also destroyed.

The loss will amount to about eight hundred dollars on the stock, and one hundred dollars on the building, which is owned by R. G. Hawkins.

### A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

**The Central Hotel in Allegheny Badly Damaged.—A Panic Among the Guests.**

Last night at fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock a fire broke out in Allegheny, which, for a time, it seemed would prove disasterous in the extreme. The flames were first discovered in the clothing store of M. T. Heckert, in the first floor of the Central Hotel building, which is situated at the corner of Federal and North Diamond streets. A general alarm was sounded from box 34 at the Mayor's office, and the department were soon on the ground.

The flames, however, spread rapidly upwards into the second story of the hotel through the elevator. At this point the guests were all aroused, and a terrible panic occurred. Some were crazed by fear, having been waked so suddenly by cries of fire. Many of them rushed from the house in their night clothes, while others carried trunks, valises or other property which they sought to save. No one, however, was injured, and in about an hour the fire was out.

Heckert's loss will amount to about five thousand dollars, which is partly covered by insurance. The hotel building is owned by Messrs. Frazier & Bros., and operated by O'Leary & Co. The damage to the hotel will amount to twelve or fifteen hundred dollars, insured. The origin of the fire is unknwn.

**Lost.**—In old Lawrenceville, a pass-book containing names of subscribers to a newspaper delivered by a carrier. Any one finding is will confer a favor on the carrier by leaving it at this office or Thomas Sill & Son, corner of Penn and Forty-second sieet. JOHN COX.

# PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

## Regular Meeting Yesterday.

**A Large Mass of Routine Business—Clearing off the Tables—The Work of the Committees—Dredging the Monongahela—The Regulations for Railroad Trains Over Street Crossings—The Proposed Changes in the Method of Street Improvements.**

Pittsburgh Councils held a regular semi-monthly meeting Monday afternoon, February 24, 1873.

*SELECT COUNCIL.*

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At the roll call the following members were found to be present in this branch:

*Ayes.*—Messrs. Adams, Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, G. A. Brown, R. B. Brown, Burgwin, Chalmers, Chambers, Chess, Dannells, Dietrich, Doyle, Duncan, Durling, Elder, Fetterman, Froelich, Goldthorpe, Hahn, Hunter, Jeremy, E. P. Jones, J. H. Jones, Kernan, Kirk, Kline, Lally, Lauman, Liddell, Littell, Marshall, Morrow, McCandless, McCarthy, McClurg, McCune, McDonald, McKee, McMahon, O'Neil, Pearson, Phillips, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Scully, Seely, Sulpton, Smith, Thompson, Waring, Watson, Zorn, and President Gross.—37.

Minutes read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. HUNTER, resolution for gas lamp on Third avenue. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. SHIPTON, a bill of $70 for 700 license plates from John Fitzsimmons. Received and warrant ordered.

Mr. O'NEILL, petition for the grading and paving of Fountain street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. MORROW, bill of Bennett Lake for $36 for serving notices. Warrant ordered.

Also, ordinance giving Rev. W. A. Passavant privilege to erect a frame building to be attached to his Infirmary.

Rules suspended and ordinance passed finally.

Also, petition for repeal of ordinance for sewer on Beach alley. Laid over temporarily.

Mr. PEARSON, petition for a sewer on Thirty-eighth street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. WATSON, petition for a sewer on Penn avenue, from Twenty-eighth to Thirtieth streets. Referred.

Mr. SMITH, draft of an act for opening, grading and paving of Second avenue. Prepared in accordance with resolution passed by Select Council. Mr. SMITH moved to suspend the rules. Lost. The act was then laid over, and subsequently voted down.

Mr. R. B. BROWN, remonstrance against granting Keller & Co. right of way over Water street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. BURGWIN, petition of Mr. C. Hoevler, for settlement of litigation between himself and the City. Referred to City Solicitor.

Mr. ADAMS, a preamble and resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to ascertain for what amount the Monongahela Water Works could be purchased and to report all the facts upon the same, and the expediency of the purchase.

Mr. CHALMERS moved to amend by referring the matter to the Water Commission instead of a committee.

The whole matter was laid over temporarily.

Mr. KLINE, an ordinance for a board walk on McClain avenue, Thirty-first ward. Objected to and laid over.

Also, for board walk on South street. Referred to Street Committee.

At this o'clock the Chair announced that, according to a resolution passed at last meeting, the special order of the day was the consideration of the business from the Legislative Committee to be considered in joint session.

Mr. KIRK moved to reconsider that resolution, so as to allow them to proceed with their business.

While the discussion was going on in reference to this, notification was received that Common Council had concurred in the passage of the resolution, and were ready to meet in joint session—and almost immediately the head of the column from Common Council appeared at the door.

The Chair decided that as the question of reconsidering was pending before notification was received from C. C., that motion to reconsider took predence of the action of Common Council in reference to the joint session.

Mr. KIRK, however, seeing that the majority of Common Council were in the Select Chamber, out of courtesy to them, withdrew his motion and the Councils went into joint session.

After the Joint Session had adjourned, Select Council reassembled and proceeded with regular business.

Mr. PEARSON offered a resolution that when Councils adjourn, they adjourn to meet Friday afternoon, February 28th, 1873, to take into consideration the report of the Committee on the Proposed New City Charter. Carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CHALMERS presented the report of the Water Committee, showing expenditures of $7,663 for the month of January. Received and filed.

Mr. SHIPTON, report of Gas Lighting, recommending the erection of certain gas lamps. Received and lamps ordered.

Mr. E. P. JONES, from the Committee on Roads, presented viewers' reports on Wilmot street bridge; approved. Also, viewers' report on opening of Bates street; approved. Also, viewers' reports on Sylvan avenue extension; approved.

Mr. BURGWIN asked what was the position of the report of the Committee on Legislation, and after some discussion he moved that the action of the joint session in approving a portion of the report be approved. Carried.

Mr. J. H. JONES moved to postpone the remainder for two weeks. Carried.

APPORTIONMENT.

Mr. MCCANDLESS called up the report of the Special Committee on Apportionment, as presented and laid over at last meeting, and moved its approval, and that the act be sent to Harrisburg for Legislative action. He offered an additional section to those printed, which provided for the filling of any vacancy in Councils occasioned by the removal of any member from the ward he was elected to represent.

Report received, and the act as reported approved, and the clerk directed to forward it to Harrisburg.

DREDGING THE MONONGAHELA.

The report of the Committee on Monongahela Wharf in reference to the dredging of the channel of the Monongahela was then taken up, and came from Council, where it had been approved.

Mr. RAFFERTY said the city was charged between eleven and twelve thousand dollars, when the bill properly should not be more than five or six thousand dollars. He explained that the dredging had been done, but that in some places there were large holes dug in the river in the river bed, four feet below the channel, all of which were unnecessary, but entailed an additional expense. It mod this up after the contractors but was of no benefit to the city.

Mr. Morrow exclained that the dredging had been ordered by Councils after they had been informed that the cost would be heavy. The contract had been let to the lowest bidder, and the work was done under the supervision of a man who had been appointed by the Wharf Committee to look after the interests of the city. Some of the committee thought the work had not been properly done; that all the dirt charged had been taken out, but that some of it might have been taken out uselessly. That however, was not the fault of the contractor, but rather the blame, if any, should rest on the committee.

Mr. MCCARTHY thought this was a question for the Retrenchment and Reform Committee. It was a singular fact that in some respects the work had been done with great economy; the man employed to watch the city's interest was paid by the man, he was watching. (Laughter.) He therefore moved the reference of the matter to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

After some further discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform with power to send for persons and papers. C. C. adhered to former action, and asked for Conference Committee.

Other business from Common Council was then taken up and concurrences had in all matters not otherwise noted, after which Select Council adjourned.

*COMMON COUNCIL.*

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
H. MCMASTERS.....Clerk.

This branch was called to order by President Negley at twenty minutes past two o'clock. The roll was called and the following members were found present: Messrs. Arensburg, Arnholt, Bindley, S. M. Boyd, Bryce, Brasher, Campbell, Carroll, Daft, Finley, Fleming, Follansbee, Foley, Fulton, Harris, Hays, Jones, Kerr, Lee, Lowrey, Milligan, Joseph Moore, John Moore, Morgan, McConway, McGlimpsey, Oberheldman, Perchment, Rauhauser, Richards, Riley, Sewell, Semple, Sneddon, Trautman, West, Wilbert, Williams, and President Negley.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE, a petition from property holders of Union street, Thirty-second ward, asking for the repeal of the ordinance for grading, curbing, and macadamizing of Union street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. ARENSBURG, a remonstrance against the sewer on Thirty-eighth street, Fifteenth ward. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. SEMPLE, a remonstrance in regard to the unfinished condition of Hill alley sewer, with a certificate from a physician, and asking for relief. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. WEST, a resolution that the subject of vehicle license for the South Side be referred to a special committee. In some of the South Side boroughs license had been given the vehicles to run to May, which conflicts with the city ordinance.

Mr. MCCONWAY moved that a deduction of two months be allowed for vehicle license on the South Side for this year. Carried.

Mr. WILLIAMS, a resolution for the removal of a gas lamp on Woolsayer alley. Referred to the Committee on Gas Lighting.

Mr. JOHN MOORE, a petition to grant Charles Hohne privilege to erect a frame building in the Seventeenth ward. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. RAUHAUSER, a petition from property holders of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty fifth wards for a sewer on Twenty-seventh street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. JONES, of the Street Committee, presented the viewers' report on the opening of Bates alley, from Willow street to Locust alley.

Mr. JOHN MOORE, two remonstrances against the same. The report was referred back to the Street Committee. The remonstrances were referred to the same.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The ordinance dividing the Twenty-second ward for election purposes was read a second time and laid over.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. MCCONWAY presented the report of the Railroad Committee, accompanied by an ordinance regulating the running of railroad trains through the city, and recommending its passage.

The ordinance provides that no railroad train consisting of more than twenty cars shall be run upon or across any street within the city, crossing any railroad at grade. No trains shall be run at less intervals than five minutes between sections. Violations of the ordinance shall subject the Railroad Company, the conductors and engineers to a fine of fifty dollars, one-half to go to the informer.

The Mayor is instructed to detail a special officer for each crossing, whose duties it shall be to see that the provisions of the ordinance shall be carried into effect. If the officer neglect his duty he shall be liable to a fine of from five to twenty-five dollars for each offence, upon information of any party witnessing such neglect.

The ordinance was read once and laid over.

The report of the viewers on Exchange alley which was approved by S. C. December 23rd 1872, was then taken up and again approved.

COMMUNICATION

from R. J. McGowan, Esq., City Controller, was read, stating that a suit had been brought against one of the policemen for alleged illegal and improper arrest and a judgment obtained. The costs amounting to $49 50 was ordered by the Police Committee to be paid by the city. The Controller asked if such bills are properly chargable to the city. In S. C., Feb. 17, referred to the Controller with instructions not to pay the bill.

The resolution occasioned considerable discussion, and Common Council finally non-concerned, and retered back to the Police Committee.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. MCCONWAY, a resolution authorizing the Controller to issue a certificate on the Mayor for warrants to pay assessments against the city for grading and paving Locust and Main streets, and for constructing a sewer on Forty-second street. Passed.

JOINT SESSION.

A resolution from Select Council was read, asking Common Council to meet Select Council in joint session at three o'clock. The resolution was adopted and Council proceeded to Select Council chamber.

At the adjournment of the joint session Common Council again assembled in their chamber.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS

was then taken up, all of which was concurred in except the following:

Resolution for a special meeting of Councils on Friday, the 28th inst., to consider the new charter.

Mr. JONES said he hoped Council would non-concour. Councils were called together, every solicitch, without accomplishing anything. It was simply a waste of time.

Mr. ARNHOLT asked if this was to be a joint session. He was not opposed to a special meeting of both Councils, but he would never vote for going into a joint session again.

Mr. JONES said the matter to be considered was one of too great importance to be taken up so soon after the meeting of the committee, which is to be held on Friday morning. He had not had time to read, and consider the charter fully, and thought action should be postponed for a longer time.

Mr. HAYS thought the action of Councils should not be delayed simply for one member to read the charter. He (the speaker) had read it twenty times, and was now prepared to vote for it.

After some further discussion the vote on the question of concurring in the resolution was taken, resulting in its non-concurrence.

NEW BUSINESS.

Mr. FOLLANSBEE offered an ordinance repealing an ordinance, authorizing the grading, curbing and macadamizing of Union street. Rules suspended and ordinance read three times and passed.

Mr. BRASHER, a petition asking for the enforcement of an ordinance passed by the Council of the borough of Birmingham, relative to the rights and privileges of the citizens along the line of Manor street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Also, by the same, a bill of forty-one dollars to the Street Commissioner of the Twenty-seventh ward, for the month of January, 1873. Referred to the Street Committee.

The bill of R. L. Woods & Co., for dredging the Monongahela river, passed at a former meeting of C. C., was now presented in his name and referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform. C. C. adhered to former action, and asked for a committee of conference.

On motion adjourned.

*JOINT SESSION.*

Joint Session was called to order by President Gross.

Mr. BURGWIN, Chairman of the Special Committee on Legislation, presented their report consisting of drafts of two acts of Assembly—the first supplementary to the Penn avenue act, and the second supplementary to the general street act. He explained that these amendments had been made at the request of the City Solicitor and Engineer by a Special Committee, which had given the matter careful consideration and had reported the same.

The first draft—The supplement to the Penn avenue act, was first taken up and considered *seri atim*. The first section of the draft, provided that two or more connecting streets, forming a continuous thoroughfare could be paved by one set of Commissioners, provided a majority in interest petitioned therefore, and provided that the cost ammounted at least to $50,000. This latter clause was discussed at some length, the general opinion being that it would operate against the poor man who lived in a short street where the improvement would not cost $50,000 and where accordingly he could not avail himself of the benefits of the act.

Others contended that if every street, long or short, was to be improved under the Penn avenue act, that the issue of bonds would be so large that the city's credit would be materially impaired.

On the other hand, it was contended that the improvement of Penn avenue had enhanced the value of property on Penn avenue double, and if there were many bonds, the security was so ample that they would be considered as good as they were now by every capitalist.

The latter view of the question was then stricken out by an almost unanimous vote, and the section was left without any sum being fixed.

The second section allowed macadamizing, or any other method of improving that the property owners might desire.

This was opposed on the ground that if the streets and alleys were to be macadamized, or half improved, it would require an army of repairers to keep them in order; and further, that there was a legal question involved, whether, if a street was once macadamized or otherwise improved in an inferior way, whether it could be repaired in a proper and permanent character.

After some general discussion

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to approve of the 5th and 6th section of the proposed act, the first of which gave Councils power over the letting of all contracts, and second for the repeal of the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the old Penn avenue act, which had been supplied by the first section just adopted; also to disapprove of the second, third and fourth sections of the proposed new draft.

The motion was carried with but one dissenting voice.

This disposed of the first draft.

The second draft, amending the general street law, was next taken up.

Mr. PHILLIPS moved to disapprove of the whole draft, but subsequently changed this to a motion to postpone.

Pending discussion Mr. MCCARTHY moved that the Joint Session adjourn, which was carried.

### Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Ada Harland made her first appearance last evening in the drama of "Bertha the Sewing Machine girl," supported by Mr. J. N. Gotthold and the regular stock company of the house. The play itself does not contain much in it to interest the audience. Miss Harland, however, by her good acting redeems it from all the weariness that would otherwise attach to it. Her acting is good, and both natural and effective. The pity that an artist of her merit does not have some drama of more stamina to exhibit her powers and accomplishments. Mr. Gotthold as Jack Ryerson was as usual, conclentious and painstaking, and he received his share of the performance with artistic excellence. The balance of the performers acquitted themselves well. Miss Harland appears in the same play this evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night Mr. McKee Rankin gave our citizens a chance to draw a line between himself and Jefferson in the character of Rip Van Winkle. It would, however, be impossible to say just where a line could be drawn between them. Mr. Rankin is himself, his own conception, and is entirely original imitator. It is a thoroughly studied and carefully enacted part with him, in some minor points excelling his prototype who has made the character so famous. As for dialect we prefer Mr. Rankin. He seems to more thoroughly appreciate that "Rip" was a Hollander, not a German, though not to such an extent as to really mer it any extra notice. There is a vast difference between the brogue of a genuine Dutchman and a German. His get up in the first act, his craftiness and suspicion as well as the car of his ill-used spouse are excellently and naturally portrayed. Mr. Rankin possesses the happy faculty of not overdoing, what he does, he does well. In the second act where he goes to sleep he is still the same frolicsome, sometimes drunkard. The parting with his wife and children was affecting in the extreme, and rarely has such a scene been enacted with more effect. It is however, in the last act that Mr. Rankin really excels. His awakening, his surprise and entry into the village where he sees so many changes, has simply to be seen to be appreciated. The balance of the Company, including Miss Kitty Blanchard, who enacts the wife, were unexceptionally good. In fact the play as represented is nearly perfect, even to its minor details.

LIBRARY HALL TO-NIGHT.—The lecture to be delivered by Prof. Morse in the Library Lecture Course, this evening, will be an exceedingly entertaining one. A western exchange says of him: Professor Morse is a pleasing speaker, thoroughly informed in the science of natural history, in the study of which he is evidently an enthusiast, and possessing in a rare degree the faculty of presenting to his audience, in condensed form, the facts he has acquired by years of patient research, with a clearness that claims the hearer's attention without wearying. In this he is materially aided by his rapid blackboard sketching, in which he is a thorough adept—dashing off sketch after sketch with a rapidity and precision that seems marvellous to the beholder. Running through all his discourse is a vein of genial humor that keeps the listener in a laughing mood, and quite upsets the old notion that the sciences are dry, prosy studies. In fact, while the lecture abounded in rare and interesting information it was as full of humor as a comedy.

AIMES' AMERICAN THEATRE.—The second week of the engagement of Miss De Monford does not seem to have diminished the interest that is manifested in her. Last night she was greeted with a crowded house, and she gave some startling exhibitions of her skill. The balance of the troupe did well.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—To look upon the bill that was presented here last evening would impress any one that the manager appreciates the taste of his patrons, and caters fully to their taste. Everything passed off pleasantly.

**Letters Held for Postage.**—Henry Swartz, Dawson Station, Pa., 5c.; Moore, Tinque & Co., New York, N. Y., 3c.; A. A. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. C. H. Mayer, Greensburg, Pa., 3.; Wm. Sebolt & Son, McKeesport, Pa., 3c., Wm. Loughlin, Cookstown, Pa., 3c.; Mrs. Margaret Dabeney, Sewickley, Pa., 3c.; Miss Nettie Mortimore, Boston, Mass., 3c.; James E. Noble, Erie, Pa., 3c.; Miss Rachel Davis, Cannonsburg, Pa., 3c.; James Davis, Uricksville, Ohio, 3c.; John Lauri, New York, N. Y., 3c.; George Patchel, Uniontown, Ind., 2c.

**Arizona Diamonds**, set in solid gold, sold only at 38 Fifth Avenue.

### GROWING INTERESTING.

**Resuming the First Ward Election Contest—Mr. McCarthy Retracts—Mr. Cohen Withdraws from the Field—Interesting Facts about Electioneering—Mr. Milligan on the Stand.**

Last night another session of the First Ward Election Contest Committee was held in the Common Council chamber, George Chalmers, Esq., in the chair. Considerable very pointed testimony was taken, and the case, as Mr. McCarthy remarked, began to grow quite interesting, which was quite an acknowledgment for the gentleman from the Eleventh ward to make.

When the Committee was called to order, Mr. McCarthy said he desired to make a statement to the Committee with reference to a remark made about Mr. Keep, which seemed to intimate that he thought Mr. Keep was not a respectable person. Mr. McCarthy apologized for the remark, which was meant for no offence to Mr. Keep.

District Attorney Bayne said he understood that Mr. Cohen had withdrawn from the contest, and he appeared no longer for him, but only for Mr. Gazzam.

Joseph Rice was sworn for contestants and testified that at the time of the election he lived on Dimond alley, First ward, was at the First ward polls and voted for Mr. Milligan; whose name was on the ticket. Knew Simmons and saw him vote at that election; Milligan's name was on the ticket, he (Simmons) lived in the Ninth ward; knew John Brett; he voted at this election; he was a deserter from the army, and does not live in any place in particular; he was a Democrat; he voted for our candidates. Don't did; I got my ticket at the polls; came there in Milligan's wagon; got Simmons in the Ninth ward; made several trips in the wagon.

The Witness testified to gathering up other voters and taking them to the polls. No questions were asked the witness when he came to vote. Milligan took him to the polls, and he voted but once.

The witness was crossed examined by Mr. Reardon, counsel for sitting members, and in addition to repeating his former testimony, said that he only saw Milligan's name on the ticket, but couldn't remember the others. Simmons lived at the corner of Eleventh and Penn street, in the Ninth ward, and tended bar there. Witness slept with him. Witness testified that he was a plumber by trade. He knew Mr. Milligan. He did not see Simmon's ticket, but he had told the witness that he voted for Milligan. He knew Brett, and knew he did not live in the First ward. Witness testified that he came here of his own free will to testify in this case, and without being asked. He was introduced to Mr. Milligan on election day, and told Mr. Milligan he (witness) did not live in the First ward, and had not paid his taxes. Milligan said he would see that they were paid. At the polls no question was asked about his taxes.

Mr. Bayne offered a number of affidavits to which Mr. Reardon objected as being *ex parte* evidence.

Mr. Bayne said he did this to save time.

The Chair decided the affidavits inadmissable.

Alderman Hunter was then sworn for the petitioners. He testiged that he was an Alderman in the First ward, and had held several other ward offices. He was well acquainted with the voters of the First ward. The Alderman was shown the printed list of voters prepared by petioners, which he looked over and said he saw a good many "strange names" on the list.

Mr. Bayne—From your knowledge of the ward and the people in the ward what is your opinion in regard to the right of these persons on the list to vote?

The question was objected to by counsel for defense, who held that this was a mere matter of opinion.

After considerable sparring among counsel, the question was finally allowed, and the Alderman replied that he did not consider that any of them had a right to vote.

The Alderman was Return Inspector on the day of election; was at the polls; one of the Inspectors was supposed to be a Republican and one a Democrat; the Judge was a Republican; had no recollection of the Judge deciding a case; the Inspectors had no trouble among themselves.

Cross-examination—Make no pretense to knowing everybody in the ward; there are many men about the Point I do not know; I know no one who offered to vote on age, and I heard of others; heard a good deal of wrangling at the window.

John W. Milligan, one of the sitting members, was then called and sworn by the Mayor. He testified as follows:

I don't know as I have heard of the "Water street crowd" by that name. I have heard of the "Water street voters"—the river men; did not know whether they supported Elder or Gazzam; heard that one of the men—supposed to be the leader of that party—had said he wouldn't support me; whether he voted for Elder or not I don't know; his name is Frank Wiggans, and he is supposed to be a leader. I know that parties came to the polls who had no right to vote, but did not know any such to vote; tried to stop any such from voting.

Cross-examination—I don't know what part of the Water street "Water street crowd" came from; think 102 Water street is Frank Wiggans' residence; he signed the petition against me.

Frank Wiggins—sworn—Lived in the First ward, Pittsburgh, in December; voted for Elder and Gazzam; worked for Select Council; knew some voters who went away in October, and have not come back yet; Edward Stevens, Charles F. Smith, Andy Baker, Robert Tool, John Crutt, are some of them; none of them were in the First ward the day of election. Electioneered for Elder on election day till eleven o'clock when I quit; couldn't tell how many votes I got to the polls; had my own wagon out, but did not drive it myself; made some challenges that day; some of my challenges were respectfully received; once I was asked who he was, and I replied, couldn't tell how many were brought by judge; couldn't tell how many were brought with my wagon; probably twenty or thirty men; got them from the upper part of the ward; did not know who personated Smith and those men who were not in the ward; knew some of the men who were brought down in the wagon; some of them I knew were not living in the ward and I challenged them; some of the votes I challenged were received and some were not; went to John Elder and told him that it was no use to challenge any more as the election was not going on fair.

Cross-examination—Know that these five men mentioned were not in the city; that is about all I know; did not bother myself about the election before after eleven o'clock.

Q.—Are you the F. C. Wiggins who signed this petition?

Objected to by counsel for petition, and ruled out.

Knew the names of these five men because I always got their tax receipts: the receipts were locked up in my bar on election day; was in the bar room till six o'clock in the morning; did not have the tax-receipts that day; did not know of any body having them that day; voted for John Elder; he did not pay me anything.

Q.—Did any one pay you anything for working that day?

Objected to by counsel, but the witness had answered the question before counsel could speak.

Julius Franke was sworn and testified that he had lived in the First ward for several years. He knew a good many voters of the ward, but did not know any of the names on petitioners' list.

When the testimony of Mr. Franke was completed, counsel for petitioners announced that they had summoned several other witnesses, who were not present. It was by this time nearly ten o'clock, and the Committee adjourned until Thursday evening.

### Temperance Alliance.

The regular weekly meeting of the Temperance Alliance was held in their rooms yesterday at 11 A. M. The meeting was called to order by the President, T. H. Rabe, after which it was opened with prayer by Rev. C. A. Holmes, D. D. After reading and approval of the minutes of the last meeting, a motion by Mr. James Park, Jr., that the officers who served so faithfully during the past year, be re-elected for the ensuing term, was unanimously carried.

Reports were made concerning the various meetings held during the past week, which were of the most favorable character. Meetings were held in Sharpsburg, East Liberty, and Allegheny.

The meeting in City Hall on Saturday last for the purpose of discussing the Local Option law, which was interfered with, was very freely commented upon by nearly all present. It was the general opinion that the result would prove of advantage to the Temperance cause.

Mr. Jas. Park, Jr., claimed that the conduct of anti-Local Optionists on Saturday evenings was against all law and order, for the committee representing the temperance community, had granted said hall for a specific purpose. The hall was taken possession of by the opposite party in a vicious and improper manner, thereby not giving the proper parties a hearing at all. In regard to the band he said it was employed to entertain the assembly until the proper time arrived, but when the time for the meeting fered with also, and the gentlemen having charge of it arrested while performing his duty assigned him.

A number of written requests were presented, sent from Allegheny from persons in different wards, asking for the organization of auxiliary societies in their respective wards.

The following record was made on the minutes:

The Temperance Alliance heard with pleasure that the citizens who expected to have the opportunity of expressing their views in reference to Local Option, at City Hall, in compliance with the call for a citizens' meeting to be held at that place on Saturday evening, found cover from the inclemency of the weather and the boisterous noise at City Hall, in these rooms, where they could hold their deliberations uninterrupted, and the Alliance approves of the action of the meeting in calling an adjourned meeting at City Hall for next Thursday evening.

Adjourned with prayer by Rev. J. Hutson.

### The Great Conflagration.

The recent conflagration at St. Petersburgh, in Clarion county, was one of the most extensive that has occurred in the oil regions for years, and has almost crippled the town. Especially was this the case with some of the merchants who made no special provision for the safe keeping of their securities, and there are many of them who now regret that they did not sooner attend to this important matter,—that they did not lock the stable door before the horse was gone. There was one establishment, however, that was especially fortunate, and that passed through the fire without serious loss. That was the St. Petersburgh Bank, and the following dispatch received in the city yesterday tells the story:

ST. PETERSBURGH, PA., Feb. 24, 1873.

*To Hall's Safe and Lock Co.:*

Your number twenty-six Fire and Burglar Proof Safe saved all its contents and *not a paper scorched*. We have the utmost confidence in them, and would have no other.

CHAS. HORTON, Cashier.

The office of the Safe Company in this city is in Howard's Block, Smithfield street, a few doors from Fifth avenue.

### The Following Machines

taken in exchange for the Improved Singer, will sold cheap at No. 10 Sixth street:

1 New Howe.
1 New Wheeler & Wilson.
1 New Florence.

Numerous old machines of every style, in good working order, will be sold for from $5 to $25.

R. STRAW & Co.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

### The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold on payments of $10.00 per month. Full instructions given, and warranted for three years. R. STRAW & CO.,
No. 10 Sixth street.

### HOW DID HE DIE!

**A Man Found on Spring Alley With his Skull Fractured. He is Picked up and Carried to the Lock-up, but Dies Shortly After.—A Very Mysterious Case.—Inquest to be Held This Morning and Post-Mortem to be had.**

Last evening Officer Harry Sayers, noticed a man lying on Spring alley, near Penn street. He supposing the man to be drunk went up to him to raise him on his feet, greatly to his surprise, when he approached near, he heard the man breathing in that peculiar manner which denotes dissolution. He immediately procured assistance, and a conveyance and took the man to the Central station, where he was laid upon the Captain's desk for examination. Dr. McCoy was hastily summoned. Whenhe came he found life still remaining, but fast ebbing away. The man died in a very few moments after his arrival. The doctor made an examination. An ugly cut was found under the left ear, another on the back of the head from which blood was oozing, his chin looked as though he had been struck, and on his nose was a slight abrasion of the skin. The deceased presented the appearance of having been a respectable mechanic. On his person was found $1,300 in money, a gold watch and chain a bunch of